

**SEASONAL TEMPERATURE RECONSTRUCTIONS
ON THE NORTH ICELANDIC SHELF:
EVIDENCE FROM STABLE ISOTOPE VALUES
OF MARINE BIVALVES**

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ABSTRACT

Recent episodes of extreme weather and the drastic consequences they can have for ecosystems, societies, and economies, emphasize the need for a better understanding of Earth's climate. In order to gain a better understanding of modern and future climate, a more thorough knowledge of past climates at the highest resolution possible from different regions is necessary. To this end, a study of seasonal temperature variability in the waters off the northern coast of Iceland was undertaken. Twenty-six bivalves were selected from marine sediment cores recovered from the northern and northwestern coasts of Iceland. Bivalves were selected from intervals of climatic interest as determined from sedimentological characteristics. Shells were micromilled and the carbonate analysed for stable oxygen and carbon isotope values. Oxygen isotope values are driven principally by the temperature of the water from which the shell was precipitated. These data provide a time-series of discrete climate profiles of seasonal temperature variations from c. 360 cal yr BC to cal yr AD 1660, each recording 2 to 9 consecutive years of temperature variability. Several notable warm and cold periods were identified and characterized in terms of maximum and minimum temperatures. As this period overlaps the Viking Age (c. 790 to 1070) and the establishment of Norse colonies in Iceland and Greenland, the temperature record was compared with historical records and demonstrates the significant impact of variation in temperature seasonality on the establishment, development, and in some cases, collapse of societies in the North Atlantic.

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CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Study

A more thorough understanding of present climate and the ability to better predict future climatic trends are crucial to global economies, societies, and infrastructure. This requires knowledge of the magnitude of natural climatic variability, the speed at which climate change occurs, climate forcing mechanisms, and the spatial extent of these mechanisms (e.g. Houghton et al., 1996). In order to separate natural forcing factors from anthropogenic forcing, it is critical to extend the climate record beyond the instrumental record, which is both spatially and temporally restricted (Jones et al., 2001). This can only be obtained through the use of palaeoclimatological proxies of past environments such as ice cores (e.g. Dansgaard et al., 1975), and tree-rings (e.g. Grudd et al., 2002). In particular, seasonal data is required in order to better characterize natural climatic variability (Barnett et al., 1999), and proxy data of oceanic temperature are needed to develop better models of ocean-atmosphere interaction (Barnett et al., 2001). This study aims to provide a seasonal record of water temperature from the climatically sensitive area of the north Iceland shelf.

1.2 Study Area

The North Atlantic region is the location of several major features that influence regional as well as global climate making it an important site for climate research. The North Atlantic is the site of deep-water formation that drives what is known variably as thermohaline circulation (THC) or meridional overturning circulation (MOC). This mechanism is responsible for the moderated climate experienced at high northern latitudes of the North Atlantic region, from the United States to Europe (Curry and Mauritzen, 2005). Warm tropical waters are carried along westerly currents such as the Gulf Stream northward into the North Atlantic Ocean, specifically the Greenland-Iceland-Norwegian (GIN) seas. Here the waters cool and sink below the less saline water of Arctic origin, forming North Atlantic Deep Water that flows south (Wunsch, 2002). A decrease in the intensity of this circulation, and perhaps even its temporary shutdown, has been hypothesized as the trigger of past cold periods including the Younger Dryas (Houghton et al., 2001) and the 8200-year cold event (Ellison et al., 2006).

The North Atlantic is also the site of two important pressure centres, the Iceland Low and the Azores High. The relative strengths and positions of these centres determine the intensity of westerly winds and the direction of storm tracks from the eastern United States to Europe (Visbeck et al., 2003). The pattern of variability in the Iceland Low and Azores High is known as the North

Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and is one of the main drivers of climate variability in the Atlantic region, from the eastern United States to parts of central Europe and Asia, and from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Oceans (Hurrell et al., 2003).

Iceland is uniquely situated in the North Atlantic Ocean at the confluence of these major atmospheric and oceanic fronts of Arctic and Atlantic origin (Fig. 1.1), and as such is in a position to record changes in the intensity and location of these fronts. The continental shelves and fjords of the Iceland coast is a collection site of sediment that accumulates at a much faster rate than that of the open ocean, and therefore produces a sedimentological record of higher resolution that is available from most open ocean sites. Major international research projects of the last decade or more have focused on this important area of palaeoclimatology and have found that it records climatic variation since from at least the last glaciation of varying resolutions – millennial, centennial, and decadal. In order to assess the seasonal variation of climate, molluscs from these sediment cores were chosen and analysed to provide the highest resolution records of this area to date.

1.3 Methodology

Stable oxygen and carbon isotope values of biogenic carbonate have been used for over 50 years to determine palaeoenvironmental conditions (e.g. Urey, 1947). Mollusc shells have been widely used to reconstruct a wide range of environmental variables in both ancient and modern settings, including the temperature, salinity, and oxygen isotope value ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) of ambient water (e.g. Wefer and Berger, 1991; Klein et al., 1996; Wurster and Patterson, 2001), as well as timing of upwelling events (Jones et al., 1995), growth patterns, and ecology (Jones et al., 1983; Krantz et al., 1987). Recent technological advances in computer-controlled micromilling provide the capability for fine-scale incremental sampling of carbonate materials, yielding sub-annual, sub-seasonal, and even daily resolution of carbonate material (Wurster and Patterson, 2001). In this study, shells of marine bivalves are used to determine past temperature variability in the near-shore marine environment of the northwest Iceland shelf.

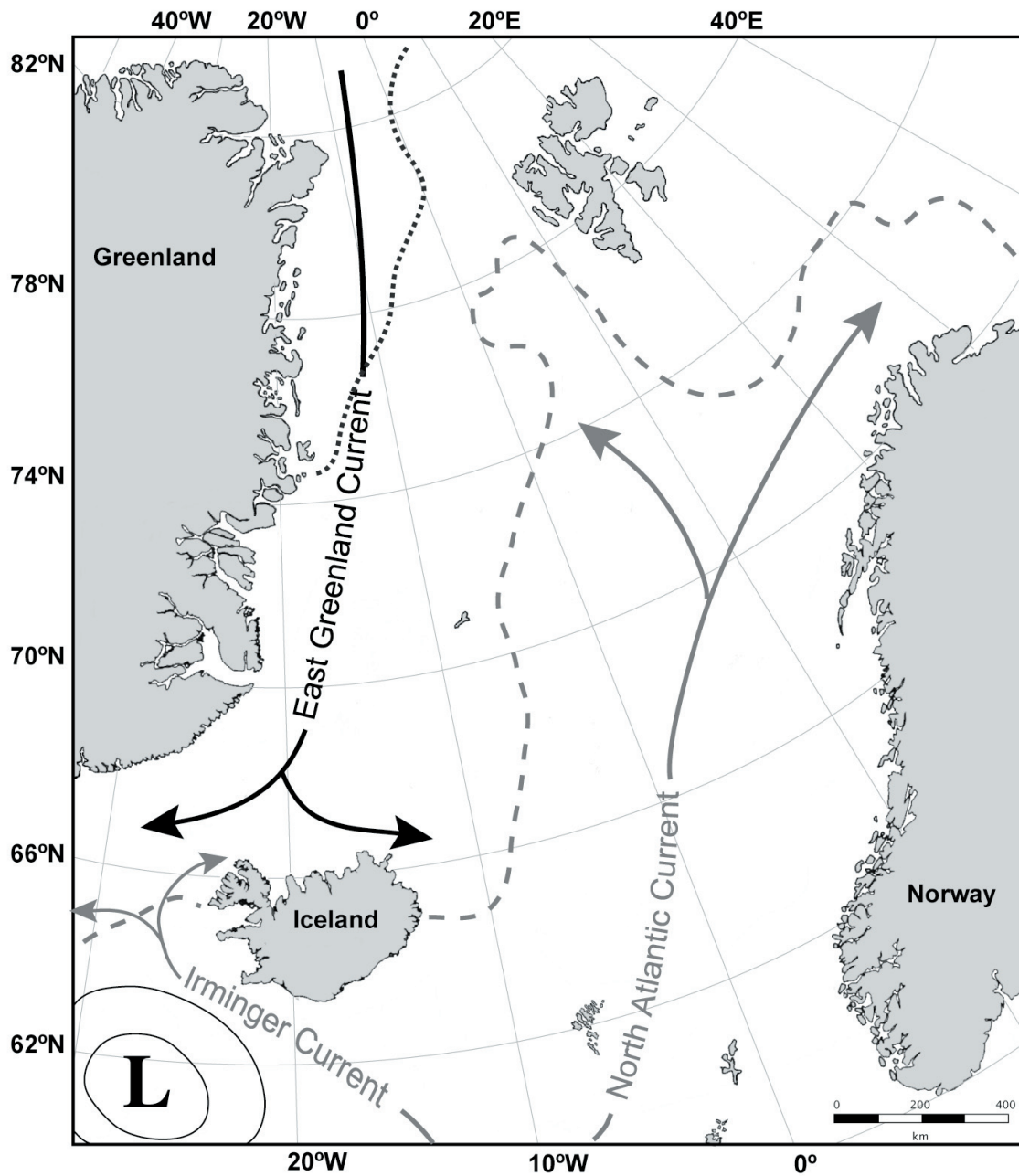


Fig. 1.1 Iceland and surrounding region. Black solid lines denote main surface currents of Arctic origin, gray solid lines denote main surface currents of Atlantic origin. Dotted line represents typical sea-ice limit in mild summer, dashed line represents typical sea-ice limit in severe winter. The approximate average position of the Icelandic Low is shown with an L. (Modified after Andrews et al., 2002 and Jennings et al., 2001).

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CHAPTER 2.

SEASONAL TEMPERATURE RECONSTRUCTIONS ON THE NORTH ICELANDIC SHELF

2.1 Abstract

A series of high-resolution (weekly to sub-weekly) temperature reconstructions is derived from $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of Holocene marine bivalve carbonate from the northwest Icelandic shelf. Twenty-six bivalves were extracted from four near-shore marine cores at discrete stratigraphic intervals that represent periods of climatic extremes. The intervals are dated from 360 cal yr BC to cal yr AD 1660 based on AMS radiocarbon dating of select shells and interpolation between the dates. One valve from each bivalve was micromilled to recover carbonate samples at a resolution that represents as few as 2 days. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of the carbonate are primarily controlled by ambient water temperature, and thus record sub-seasonal temperature variation over the growth period of the bivalves, ranging from 2 to 9 years. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were well correlated with $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values in certain specimens, indicating that temperature was the dominant influence of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ via uptake of metabolic carbon. In other specimens, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were poorly correlated with $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values, suggesting other carbon sources were more influential. In one species, *Thyasira flexuosa*, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were lower (-3 to -8‰ VPDB, compared to +3 to -3‰ VPDB for all other species) suggesting the influence of symbiotic sulfur-oxidizing bacteria on the metabolic carbon input. Stratigraphic intervals were characterized in terms of maximum and minimum seasonal water temperatures, and variability of temperature extremes. Three notable cold intervals occur from 360 to 230 BC, at AD 410, and from AD 1380 to 1420. Two notable warm periods are apparent at 220 BC to AD 140 and AD 610 to 760. Comparison between mollusc-derived temperature data and historical documents from this period indicates the influence of climatic variations on the prosperity of the Norse settlers of Iceland and Greenland.

2.2 Introduction

Seasonality of temperature, the difference between summer and winter temperatures, is one of the most important characteristics of climate (Andreasson and Schmitz, 2000) and plays a crucial role in determining the surface characteristics of the ocean (Williams et al., 1982). In order to develop a comprehensive global understanding of climate variability and to better predict future climate variability, it is critical that we acquire seasonality data from as many regions as possible (Barnett et al., 1999; Houghton et al., 1996). Innovations in sampling and analytical techniques have advanced such that subseasonal data can now be derived from accretionary materials; such as ice cores (e.g. Dansgaard et al., 1975) tree rings (e.g. Loader et al., 1995), speleothems (e.g. Lachniet

et al., 2004), otoliths (e.g. Patterson et al., 1993), and molluscs (e.g. Wurster and Patterson, 2001). Because it is not possible to obtain appropriate proxy data from all areas of the globe over geologic timescales, it is important to focus our initial efforts on regions that are particularly sensitive to forcing mechanisms and that influence large-scale atmospheric and oceanic circulation patterns.

The North Atlantic region plays a particularly significant role in determining regional, hemispheric, and global climate variability (Hurdle, 1986). The North Atlantic Ocean is the site of bottom water formation that creates meridional overturning circulation (MOC). This brings warm surface water to the northern regions, thereby providing the northern latitudes of Western Europe and eastern North America with a temperate climate (Curry and Mauritzen, 2005), and is an integral component of global ocean circulation (Wunsch, 2002). The North Atlantic is also the site of atmospheric pressure centers that dominate the climate of the Northern Hemisphere (Barlow et al., 1997). In particular, the Icelandic Low and the Azores High pressure centers form the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO). Changes in the intensity and position of these two pressure nodes influences the strength of the westerlies that dominate the temperature and precipitation of the Northern Hemisphere from eastern North American to western Asia (e.g. Hurrell, 1995).

Within the North Atlantic region, Iceland is exceptionally well positioned adjacent to oceanic and atmospheric cold Arctic and warm Atlantic fronts (Knudsen et al., 2004; Giraudeau et al., 2004) and is therefore an ideal location to develop paleoclimate records. Proxy records derived from Iceland also provide an important link between climate records of Greenland and Europe (Andrews et al., 2003). In particular, the continental shelves of Iceland, with a higher sedimentation rate (1-5m/kyr) than that of the open ocean areas (<1m/kyr), have the potential to archive climate change records with decadal-scale resolution (Smith et al., 2005). Recent studies of palaeoceanographic variation on the shelf and within the fjords of northern and northwestern Iceland have demonstrated that this area contains a record of oceanographic and atmospheric variability over the entire Holocene, and that these changes are representative of changes occurring in the wider North Atlantic region (e.g. Andrews et al., 2001a and b; Jennings et al., 2001; Andrews and Giraudeau, 2003; Andresen et al., 2005). In particular, numerous proxies of hydrographic change in the marine cores, including sedimentological characteristics, foraminiferal assemblages, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of foraminifera have indicated several warm and cold periods lasting hundreds to thousands of years have occurred over the past 10,000 to 12,000 calendar years.

To obtain seasonal records of change in this region, we have recovered proxy climate data from carbonate of marine bivalve shells obtained from shelf and fjord cores of northwest Iceland. We use $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of micromilled bivalves to reconstruct a series of monthly to sub-weekly temperature variation at discrete intervals of 2-9 years each from c. 360 cal yr BC to cal yr AD 1660. This period coincides with the time of exploration and exploitation of the waters and lands of the North Atlantic, the subsequent collapse of the Viking Settlements in Greenland and near

collapse of the Icelandic Settlements.

2.3 Setting and modern oceanography

The modern hydrography of the Icelandic shelf is principally influenced by two surface water currents, the warm Irminger Current and the cold East Greenland Current. The Irminger Current (IC) is a branch of the North Atlantic Current that carries warm and saline Atlantic water northward from the subtropical Atlantic Ocean (Fig. 2.1). The IC bifurcates southwest of Iceland; one branch flows southwest, the other flows northward along western Iceland, then eastward along the north coast, becoming cooler and mixing with less saline water to become the North Icelandic Irminger Current (NIIC). The East Greenland Current (EGC) transports cold and lower salinity water, as well as sea ice and icebergs, southward from the Arctic. The EGC flows southward along eastern Greenland and branches northwest of Iceland, forming the East Icelandic Current that flows along the northern coast (Hurdle, 1986).

The climate of the North Atlantic region including eastern North America and western/northern Europe is strongly influenced by the interaction of the IC and EGC. Modern variability in the relative strength and position of these currents has been observed to take place on decadal timescales (Malmberg, 1985; Olafsson, 1999). During the “Great Salinity Anomaly” (GSA) of 1968-1982 (Dickson et al., 1988), minima in salinity and temperature time series were first detected off the northern coast of Iceland in 1965-1971 (Malmberg, 1969). Subsequent anomalies were noted around the North Atlantic throughout the 1970s, following a counterclockwise path from West Greenland to the Labrador Sea and off the coast of Newfoundland, then back to the central North Atlantic, northward to the Norwegian Sea by 1978-1979, and eventually back to the Greenland and Iceland Seas in 1981-1983 (Dickson et al., 1998; Belkin et al., 1998).

Cooler and less saline water observed in hydrographic sections north of Iceland (Malmberg, 1969), was accompanied by a period of severe ice conditions from 1968 to 1971 (Kelly et al., 1987). This event has been used as an analogy for conditions occurring during the peak cooling of the Little Ice Age (LIA) of northwest Europe, from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries (Lamb, 1979).

Modern atmospheric conditions in Iceland are dominated by the strength and position of the Icelandic Low and Greenland High that influence the direction and frequency of wind regimes and their subsequent effect on hydrographic conditions (Olafsson, 1999). When the Icelandic Low is strong, southerly and southeasterly winds are more prevalent, enhancing the flow of the IC and at the same time forcing the EIC further north (Giraudeau et al., 2004). Southerly wind regimes also cause increased convection in intermediate waters and further strengthen the Irminger Current (Kelly et al., 1987). A weak Icelandic Low and strong Greenland High drive a northerly/northwesterly wind

regime and subsequently strengthen the EIC (Andresen, et al., 2005). This increases the amount of low salinity water in the Icelandic Sea, thereby restricting oceanic convection and promoting formation of sea-ice, creating a positive-feedback that further reduces temperatures (Kelly et al., 1987). Although the temperatures in Iceland do not correlate strongly to the NAO on a year-to-year basis (Olafsson, 1999), sustained periods (a decade or more) of strongly negative NAO regimes are associated with high pressure around Iceland and Greenland and subsequent decrease of convection in the Greenland and Iceland seas (Visbeck et al., 2003). Conversely, a sustained positive NAO state features a strong Iceland Low and a southerly wind regime, causing advection of warm air to Iceland and pushing the sea-ice northward (Hurrell et al., 2003; Visbeck et al., 2003).

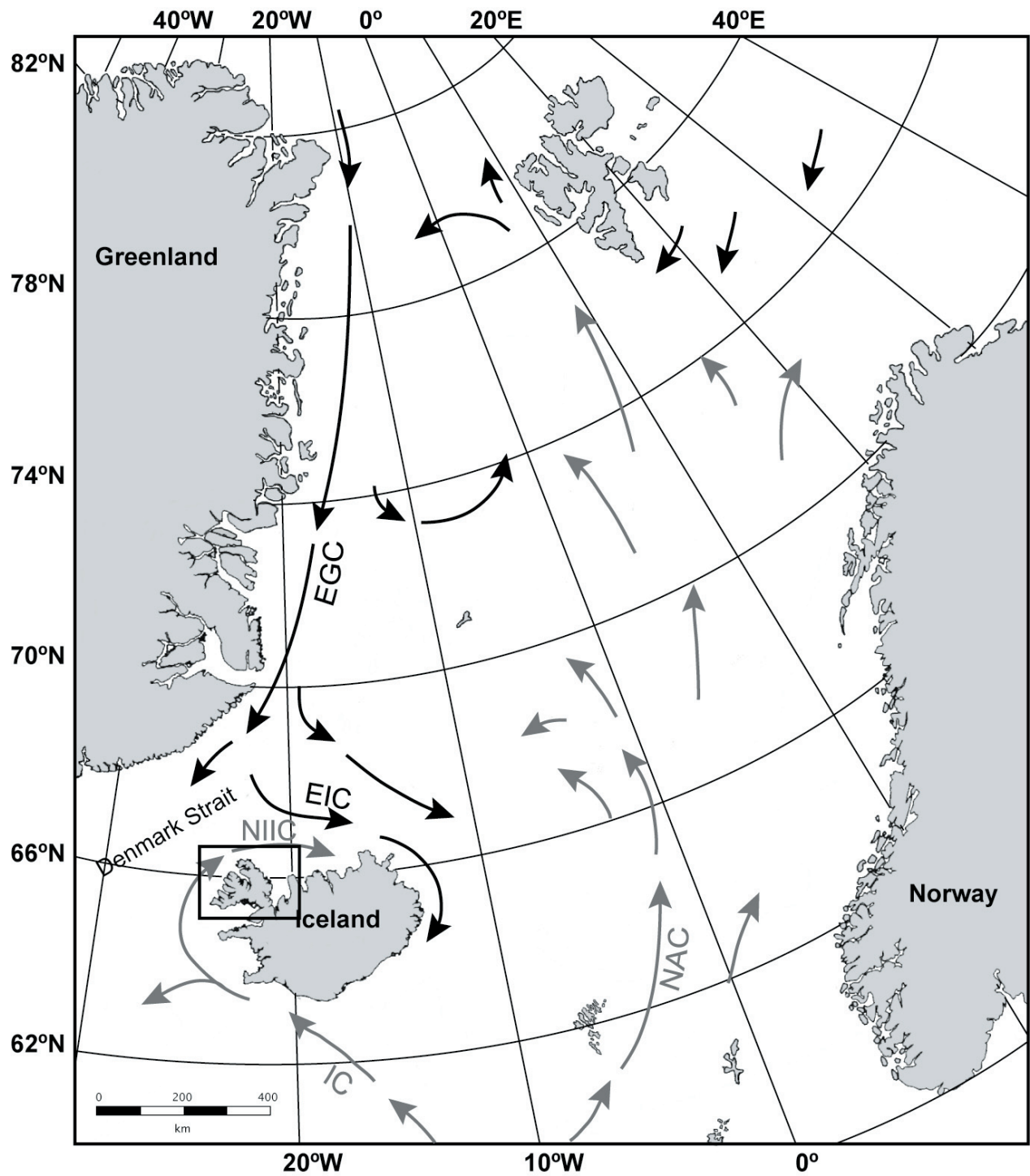


Fig. 2.1 Iceland and surrounding region. Black arrows indicate water currents of Arctic origin. EGC = East Greenland Current, EIC = East Icelandic Current. Gray arrows represent water currents of Atlantic origin. NAC = Norwegian Atlantic Current, IC = Irminger Current, NIIC = North Icelandic Irminger Current. Black rectangle outlines the region of study.

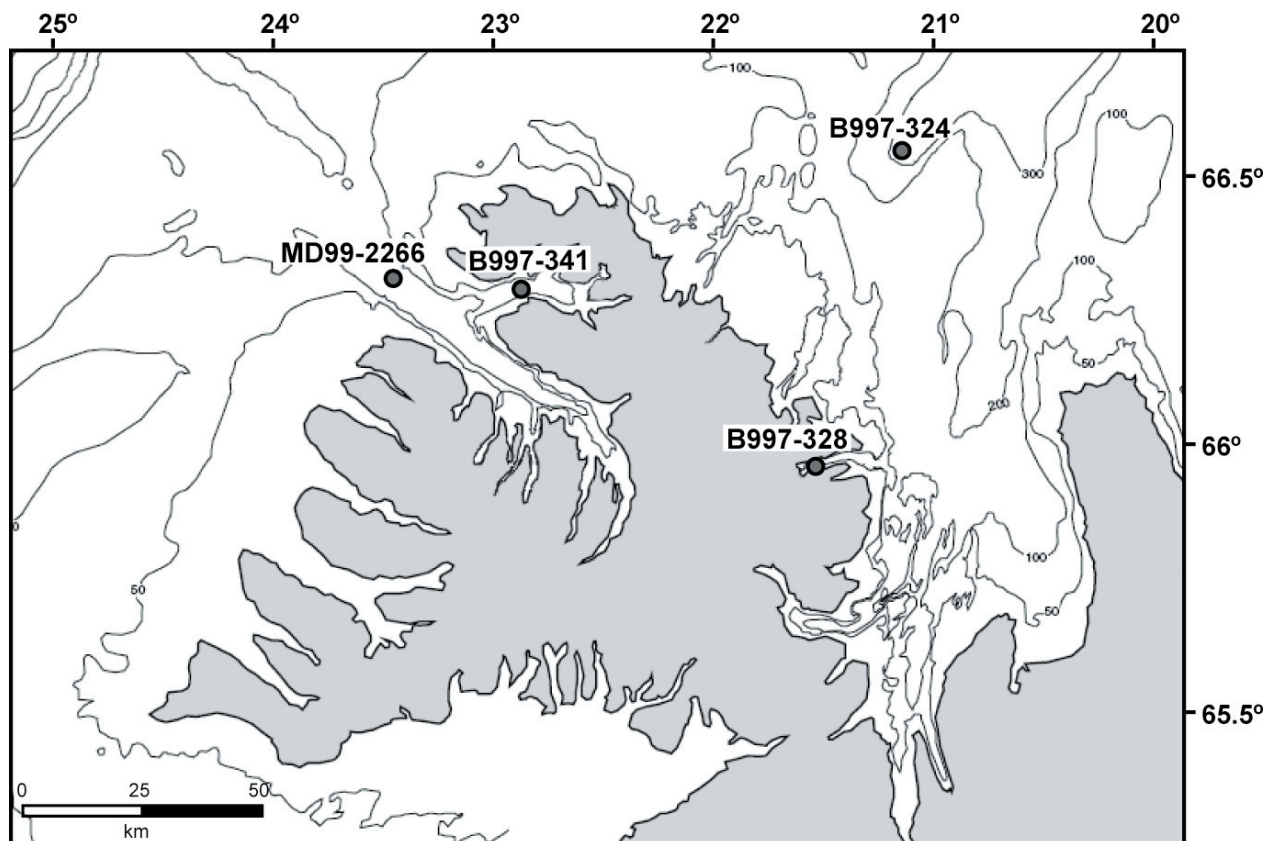


Fig. 2.2 Close-up of Vestfirðir, the northwest peninsula of Iceland, with locations of marine sediment cores.

2.4 Use of molluscan shell carbonate as a climate proxy

Shells of accretionary carbonate have long been used as a proxy for paleoenvironmental conditions. In particular, stable isotopes of oxygen and carbon in mollusc shell carbonate have been used to reconstruct water temperature (e.g. Urey, 1947; Epstein et al., 1951; 1953), $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of water (e.g. Khim et al., 2001), timing of upwelling events (e.g. Jones et al., 1995; Killingley and Berger, 1979), and changes in salinity (Klein et al., 1996b). $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of bivalve shell carbonate have been demonstrated to precipitate in equilibrium with the temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of the ambient water (Wefer and Berger, 1983), therefore water temperatures can be reconstructed from $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of carbonate and an estimated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of water, using an appropriate oxygen isotope carbonate fractionation relationship (e.g. Patterson et al., 1993). Advances in micromilling have enabled recovery of extremely high-resolution samples (Wurster et al., 1999), that allow for reconstruction of sub-seasonal, even sub-daily, temperature variability.

2.5 Materials and methods

A series of piston and gravity cores were collected in summer 1997 by the *Bjarni Saemundson* (Helgadottir, 1997), and in 1999 by the *RV Marion Dufresne* as part of the IMAGES V project (Jennings et al., 2001) off the northern and northwestern coasts of Iceland. Cores were x-radiographed and processed using standard sedimentological procedures (e.g. Knudsen and Eiriksson, 2002). Notable warm and cold intervals were initially estimated based on carbonate content. A total of twenty-six bivalves were extracted from four of the cores (MD99-2266, B997-324, -328, and -341; Table 2.1, Fig. 2.2) at stratigraphic intervals of carbonate maxima and minima, to obtain seasonal climate information during climatic extremes.

One valve of each bivalve was cleaned, and the interior was filled with epoxy to stabilize the shell. When dry, the shell was affixed to a standard microscope slide that was subsequently mounted on a computer-controlled stage of a robotic micromilling device. Growth banding was digitized as x-y-z coordinates, and intermediate sample paths were interpolated using a cubic spline. The shell is milled along paths concordant with growth structures (Wurster et al., 1999). Carbonate samples of ~20-50 μg were recovered for analysis. Samples were roasted *in vacuo* at 200°C for 2 hours to remove volatile contaminants. Samples were then loaded in a Kiel III automated carbonate preparation device coupled to a Thermo-Finnigan MAT 253 dual-inlet gas-ratio mass spectrometer, where they reacted with 4 drops of 103% phosphoric acid for 3 minutes at 70°C.

CO_2 produced from the reaction is analyzed and isotope values are corrected for phosphoric acid fractionation and ^{17}O contribution. Values are reported as ‰ deviations from the VPDB standard using NBS-19 as well as internal laboratory standards. Precision is $\pm 0.07\text{‰}$ and $\pm 0.11\text{‰}$ (1σ) for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, respectively (based on 397 NBS-19 samples).

Table 2.1 Locations and properties of cores				
Site Number	Longitude (W)	Latitude (N)	Water depth (m)	Core length (cm)
B997-324	21°09.13'	66°31.43'	282	300
B997-328	21°32.90'	65°57.42'	94	422
B997-341	22°50.53'	66°16.62'	96	250
MD99-2266	23°15.93'	66°13.77'	106	3900

In order to establish an estimate of the relationship between the sampling path width and the variation in isotope value, the first shell to be analyzed (MD99-2266/112-113cm) was micromilled at varying path widths, and every carbonate sample was analyzed for carbon and oxygen isotope values. This shell, species *Thyasira flexuosa*, was selected as being representative in size and thickness to the majority of the other shells. Analysis of these samples revealed that a path width of 30-50µm was sufficient to obtain maximum resolution, and that measurement of every 10th sample provided a basic isotope profile, which was then further clarified by analyzing appropriate samples to obtain the full range of seasonal extremes. In subsequent shells, similar path widths were used, but varied depending on the species, size, and thickness of the shell. Typically every 5th sample for shells with < 300 samples recovered was analyzed, and every 10th sample for shells with >300 samples recovered.

2.5.1 Paleotemperature calculations

Bivalve carbonate is precipitated in equilibrium with the $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ value in accord with a temperature fractionation relationship that allows for calculation of past water temperature (e.g. Epstein et al., 1953). The molluscs analyzed in this study produce aragonitic shells; therefore paleotemperatures were calculated using the aragonite-fractionation equation of Patterson et al. (1993):

$$1000\ln\alpha = 18.56 (10^3T(\text{K})^{-1}) - 33.49 \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where

$$\alpha = (1000 + \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{aragonite}} / 1000 + \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{aragonite}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ are both expressed relative to VSMOW. $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{aragonite}}$ values were converted from VPDB to VSMOW using the conversion equation of Coplen et al. (1983):

$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VSMOW}} = 1.03091 * \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VPDB}} + 30.91 \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

A $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ value of 0.1‰ VSMOW was used in the palaeotemperature equation based on measurements of modern $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ in the region from the Goddard Institute for Space Studies (<http://data.giss.nasa.gov/o18data/>) and from $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values determined for samples taken on the B997 cruise (Smith et al., 2005). Samples taken from 50-250m water depth have an average $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of 0.14‰ VSMOW (-0.19‰ to 0.35‰ VSMOW).

2.5.2 Radiocarbon dating

Bivalve ages were determined by AMS ^{14}C dating of bivalves and one gastropod (Table 2.2). Several micromilled bivalves that were analysed were subsequently dated with AMS ^{14}C , while intermediate bivalves were dated by interpolation between radiocarbon dates (Fig. 2.3). Radiocarbon dates were converted into calibrated years using the marine 04.14c dataset (Houghten et al., 2004) of CALIB5.0.2 (<http://radiocarbon.pa.qub.ac.uk/calib/>), based on the calibration program of Stuiver and Reimer (1993). This dataset includes a standard marine reservoir correction of ~400 years. This value is a global average reservoir age (the difference in ^{14}C age between the atmosphere and the ocean), as reservoir ages vary geographically (Stuiver and Braziunas, 1993). Studies comparing radiocarbon and tephrochronological ages of marine cores off the northern coast of Iceland have found discrepancies between the two, indicating that the reservoir age has been subject to change in the past (Eiriksson et al., 2000a and b). When Arctic waters dominate the shelf, the reservoir age appears to be as high as 800 years (Eiriksson et al., 2000a). However, these studies were conducted on cores that were further north than those used in our study and are more strongly influenced by Arctic water than sites closer to shore (Giraudeau et al., 2004). For near-shore sites, comparison between radiocarbon and tephrochronological dates of the Saksunavatn tephra has demonstrated that a reservoir age of 400 years is acceptable for near-shore sites on the north Icelandic shelf (Castaneda, et al., 2004; Andrews et al., 2002; Giraudeau et al., 2004). The Saksunavatn tephra is also present in core MD99-2266, from which the majority of molluscs were obtained for our study. The age of this layer is 10,180 cal yr BP (Grönvold et al., 1995), which is in agreement with the radiocarbon dates of MD99-2266, using a reservoir age of 400 years (Quillmann, pers. comm.)

Table 2.2 Radiocarbon dates. See Dunhill et al. (2004) and Smith and Licht (2001) for additional details on samples

Core	Depth (cm)	Laboratory number	^{14}C yr BP ($\pm 1\sigma$)	Calibrated age range (1σ) cal yr BP	Calibrated age range (2σ) cal yr BP	median cal yr BP	Material	Name	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰ VPDB)
B997-324	30-32	NSRL12567	1800 \pm 30	1299-1367	1273-1408	1337	Bivalve	<i>Astarte borealis</i>	2.6
B997-328	3.75-5	NSRL10182	175 \pm 65	modern	modern	modern	Gastropod	<i>Turritella</i>	0.6
B997-328	35-36.25	NSRL10673	550 \pm 35	140-248	66-276	186	Bivalve	partial shell	-0.8
B997-328	73.75-76.25	NSRL10680	800 \pm 40	410-488	328-503	441	Bivalve	<i>Nucula</i>	0.3
B997-328	108-110	CAMS46520	1460 \pm 50	941-1057	907-1135	1008	Bivalve	<i>Nuculana</i>	0
B997-328	125	CAMS46521	1230 \pm 50	706-829	674-890	774	Bivalve	<i>Nucula</i>	0.5
B997-328	168-169	CAMS46522	1970 \pm 50	1455-1597	1393-1669	1525	Bivalve	<i>Yoldia</i>	-1.2
B997-328	257-259	CAMS46523	2660 \pm 50	2295-2424	2184-2513	2354	Bivalve	<i>Macoma</i>	-1.1
B997-341	7	CURL5892	610 \pm 35	226-301	129-329	258	Bivalve	<i>Nucula</i> cf. <i>pernula</i> or <i>tenuis</i>	-0.1
B997-341	32.5	AA51048	1006 \pm 32	553-622	527-645	588	Bivalve	<i>Nucula</i> cf. <i>tenuis</i>	1.9
B997-341	58.5	AA51049	1453 \pm 62	925-1060	884-1162	1004	Bivalve	unidentified	-0.1
B997-341	66.25	CURL7634	1620 \pm 15	1163-1225	1127-1252	1192	Bivalve	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	2.3
B997-341	92	CURL5893	1760 \pm 35	1272-1337	1244-1382	1307	Bivalve	<i>Macoma</i> sp.	0.7
MD99-2266	0-3	AA35804	780 \pm 40	381-476	315-491	422	Bivalve	unidentified	-6.5
MD99-2266	9.5-10.5	AA67746	822 \pm 67	394-517	301-543	449	Bivalve	<i>Macoma calcareu</i>	n/a
MD99-2266	24-25	AA67747	746 \pm 61	319-443	279-488	385	Bivalve	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	1
MD99-2266	34-36	AA58537	809 \pm 30	428-483	373-507	453	Bivalve	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	n/a
MD99-2266	72-74	AA53619	1151 \pm 53	651-743	614-827	702	Bivalve	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i> (<i>sarsi</i> ?)	n/a
MD99-2266	112-113.5	CURL7633	1450 \pm 15	957-1024	931-1050	991	Bivalve	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	3.3
MD99-2266	139-141	AA53536	1640 \pm 33	1170-1248	1119-1278	1206	Scaphopod	<i>Dentalium</i> sp.	n/a
MD99-2266	162.5-163.5	AA53620	1800 \pm 45	1290-1380	1260-1462	1342	Bivalve	<i>Nuculana pernula</i>	0.9
MD99-2266	194-196	AA59338	2126 \pm 34	1668-1780	1603-1814	1715	Bivalve	<i>Thyasira</i> sp.	n/a
MD99-2266	239-241	AA58971	2664 \pm 35	2304-2397	2279-2474	2352	Bivalve	<i>Yoldia</i> (?)	n/a
MD99-2266	258.5-259.5	AA50033	2503 \pm 36	2115-2246	2060-2292	2175	Bivalve	<i>Astarte</i> sp.	-2.6

AA—University of Arizona AMS Facility

CAMS—Center for AMS at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

CURL—Laboratory for Radiological Dating in Trondheim, Norway

NSRL—INSTAAR Radiocarbon Laboratory, samples run at Woods Hole

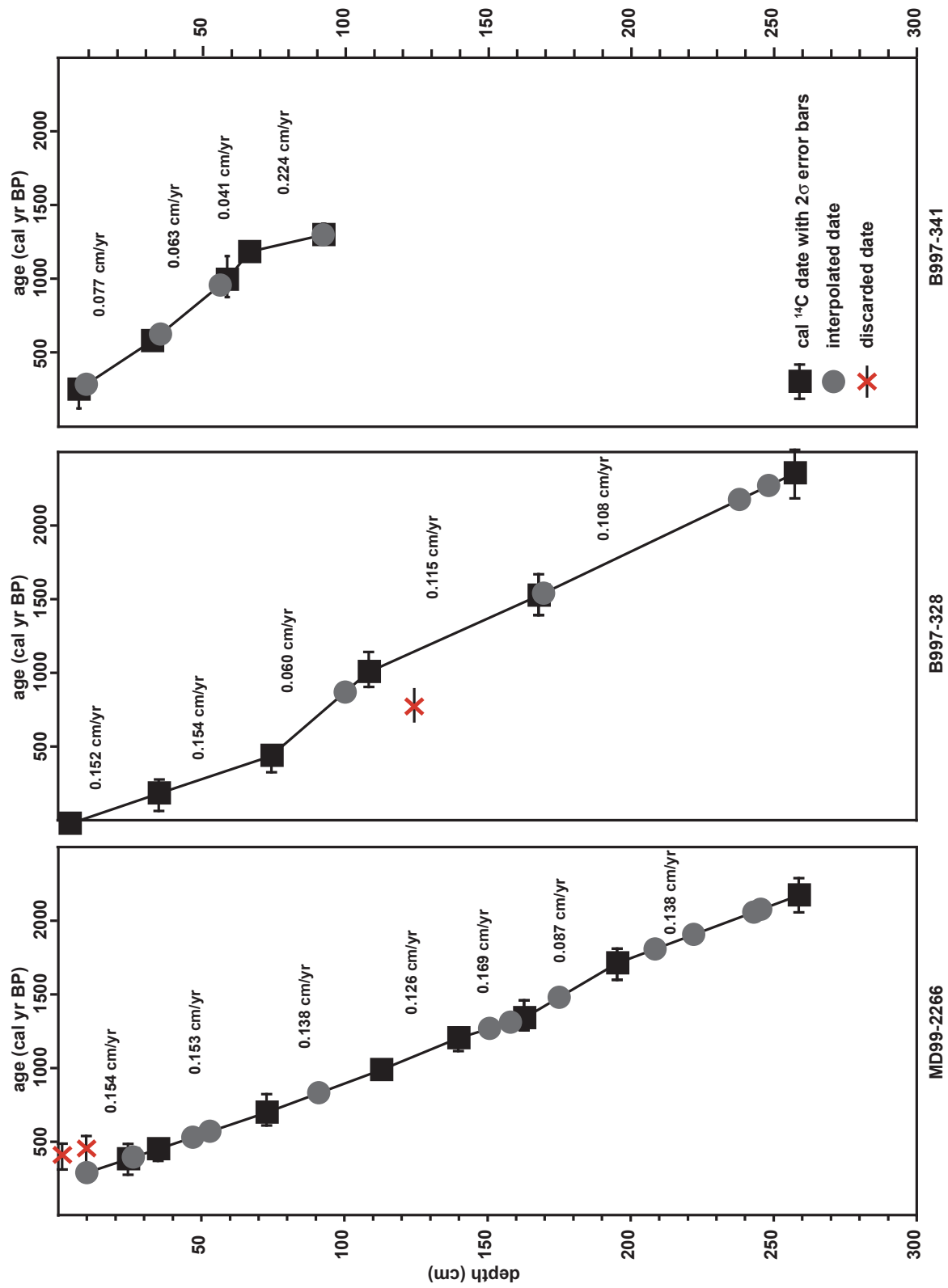


Fig. 2.3 Age-depth models for cores MD99-2266, B997-328, and B997-341 based on calibrated radiocarbon ages (see Table 2.2). Sedimentation rate is based on the accumulation rate in centimeters per year and is determined from the age model.

2.6 Results

2.6.1 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and temperature

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of carbonate are dependent on both temperature and the $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ value of ambient seawater. Although this is a consideration in reconstruction of past temperatures, modern hydrographic conditions on the north Icelandic shelf indicate that temperature is the dominant variable. Measurements of temperature and salinity of waters off the northern and northwest coast taken since 1938 are available from the Marine Research Institute of Iceland (www.hafro.is). Bottom water temperatures in our study area have ranged from -1.5 to 10.5°C, and bottom water salinities have ranged from 33.99 to 35.15‰. Salinity and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values respond similarly to physical processes (e.g. both increase due to evaporation), and so they often co-vary. A mixing line relating salinity to $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ for north Icelandic waters has been developed by Smith et al., 2005:

$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.32 * \text{S}\text{‰} - 10.99 \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

such that the total salinity variability measured since 1938 corresponds to a ~0.4‰ range in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values, which corresponds to a ~1.7°C temperature using our palaeotemperature equation. The greater range of water temperatures compared to the range of salinity indicates that temperature dominates the $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{CaCO}_3}$ values of shells precipitated in northern Icelandic shelf waters. Therefore the error of our reconstructed temperatures due to uncertainty in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ value is less than +/- 1°C.

Variations in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{CaCO}_3}$ values are therefore interpreted as corresponding to changes in temperature rather than in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ value. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values and their corresponding temperatures measured in the oldest bivalve in our record are presented in Fig. 2.4, plotted versus sample number from umbo to the outer margin. Minimum $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values are interpreted as the highest temperatures and maximum $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values are interpreted as the lowest temperatures. Each year of growth interpreted from $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values was corroborated when possible with visible annual growth lines on the surface of the shell that representing periods of slow growth. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of the oldest bivalve indicate that it lived for four summers and three winters. As bivalves age, it is typical for the growth period to shorten (shutdown period to lengthen), and thus for the shell deposited to record less of the growing season (Schöne et al., 2005). This results in an oxygen isotope profile with decreasing amplitude over the life of the mollusk (Goodwin et al., 2003). Oxygen isotope profiles were evaluated for such ontogenetic effects, and values that appeared to not represent a full season of growth were not used. The maximum, minimum and average of summer high and winter low temperatures for each bivalve are summarized in Table 2.3. Overall $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values ranged from 4.4 to 1.4‰ VPDB, corresponding to a temperature range of -1° to 12.9°C, while the maximum variation within a single shell was 2.0‰ VPDB, corresponding to an 8.5°C temperature range.

Although coastal bottom water temperatures are being reconstructed in this study, changes in water temperature are influenced by the same meteorological conditions that control

air temperatures in Iceland. Decreases in water temperature are caused by advection of the East Greenland Current closer to northern Iceland and is strongly influenced by the strength of northerly winds; increases in temperature are a result of advection of the Irminger Current caused by stronger southerly winds (Olafsson, 1999). Lower water temperatures are also associated with greater sea-ice presence off the northern coasts, which has a strong influence on surface air temperatures (Kelly, 1987). For example, spring water temperature measured off the northern coast of Iceland at 100m depth in 1967 (during the GSA) was 2.6°C lower than the 1961-1991 average (Marine Research Institute, www.hafro.is), while in the same year the average March temperature was 5.1°C lower than the 1961-1991 average (Icelandic Meteorological Office, www.vedur.is). The reconstructed water temperatures do not represent the range of air temperatures, but they do reflect trends in the atmospheric conditions that affect the air temperature, and subsequently the inhabitants of Iceland.

The resolution obtained can be estimated by the number of samples collected between two maxima or two minima $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{CaCO}_3}$ values. For example, in examination of the bivalve data presented in Fig. 2.3, 149 samples were obtained for the first two summers of growth. Maximum sampling resolution for all bivalves is shown in Table 2.3. Resolution varies from 43 to 160 samples per year, and is dependent upon the size and thickness of the shell and the shell growth rate. Sampling at the highest resolution in this study provides data with approximately two-day resolution.

Although comparison of reconstructed temperatures from different cores is not ideal, the CTD (conductivity, temperature, and depth) measurements taken during the B997 cruise (Smith et al., 2005) indicate that the only core with a significant difference in temperature was core B997-328, which was 0.8 – 1.3°C cooler than bottom water from the other core locations. In order to compare temperatures between cores, 1°C was added to the calculated temperatures of shells from B997-328.

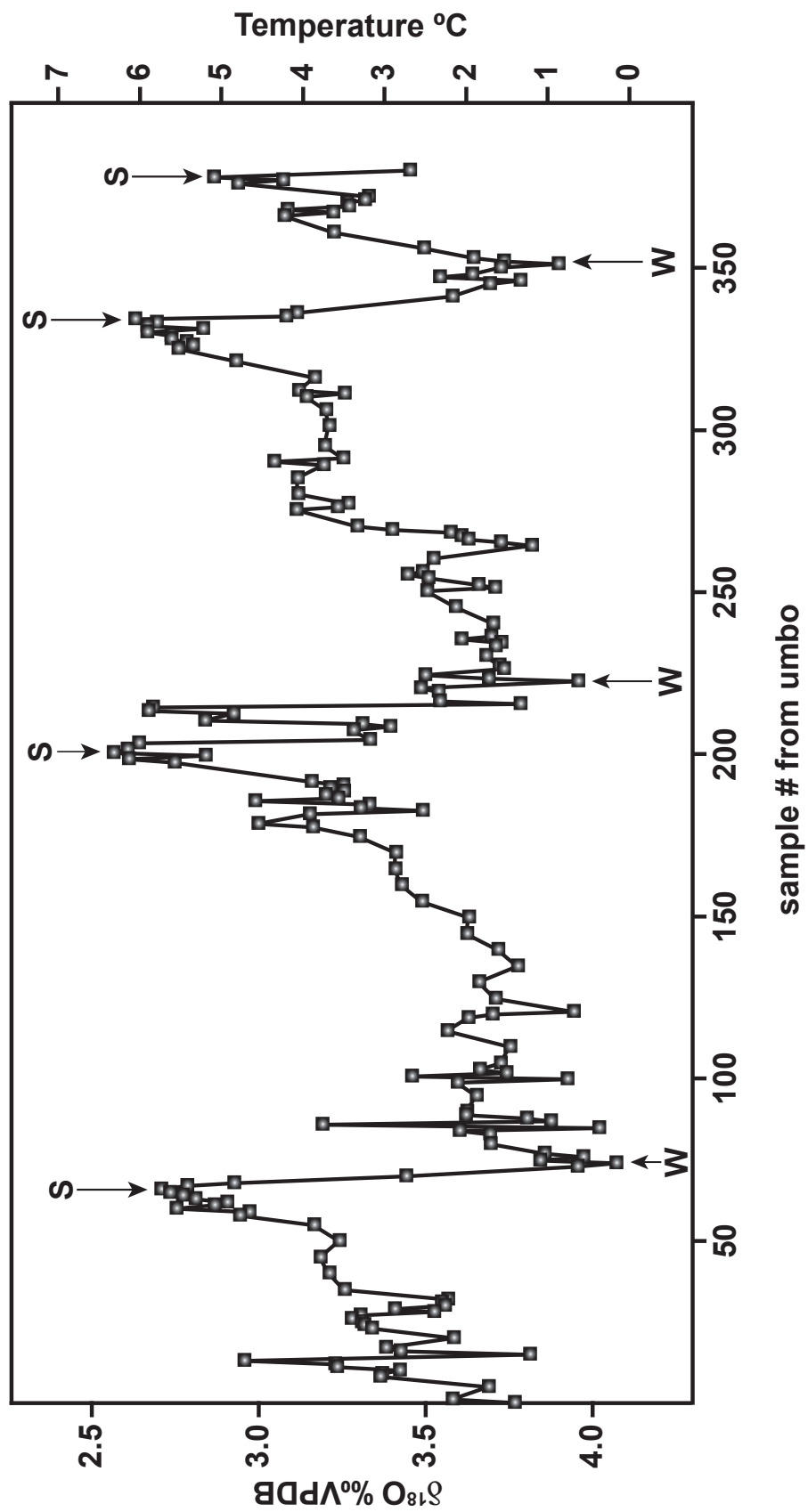


Fig. 2.4 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{aragonite}}$ values of shell B997-328\248.75-257.25cm (left axis) and corresponding temperatures (right axis). Arrows point to maximum and minimum annual temperatures, S (summer) is the maximum annual temperature, W (winter) is the minimum annual temperature.

Table 2.3 Summary of bivalve data

Core	Depth (cm)	Species	Median cal yr BC/AD ($\pm 1\sigma$)	Minimum summer high temperature (°C)	Maximum summer high temperature (°C)	Average summer high temperature (°C)	Minimum winter low temperature (°C)	Maximum winter low temperature (°C)	Average winter low temperature (°C)	Maximum resolution (samples/yr)*
B997-328	248.75-257.25	<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	-360 \pm 70	5.7	6.3	6.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	149
B997-328	238.5-241.25	<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	-240 \pm 70	4.1	5.8	5.1	-1.0	1.0	0.0	73
MD99-2266	258.5-259.9	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	-230 \pm 70	8.1	11.3	10.1	4.8	6.2	5.4	91
MD99-2266	244-245.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	-130 \pm 70	7.3	12.9	9.6	3.1	4.8	3.9	120
MD99-2266	241.5-243	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	-110 \pm 70	6.6	9.1	7.2	3.2	4.8	3.9	57
MD99-2266	222	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	40 \pm 70	7.7	9.6	8.6	2.5	3.7	3.1	76
MD99-2266	208-209	<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	140 \pm 65	7.7	8.6	8.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	95
B997-328	168.75-171.25	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	410 \pm 70	4.2	6.4	5.6	-0.5	1.2	0.7	96
MD99-2266	174.5-175.5	<i>Macoma calcaria</i>	470 \pm 50	6.6	7.7	7.2	0.9	3.7	2.5	75
B997-324	30-32	<i>Astarte borealis</i>	610 \pm 65	7.0	8.6	7.8	2.6	4.2	3.7	35
MD99-2266	157-159	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	640 \pm 50	8.1	8.7	8.3	3.1	5.4	4.1	119
B997-341	91.75	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	640 \pm 35	10.7	11.8	11.4	4.9	6.6	5.7	43
MD99-2266	150-151.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	680 \pm 45	7.2	8.3	7.7	1.4	3.4	2.6	198
B997-341	66.25	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	760 \pm 35	8.8	9.3	9.1	4.3	6.1	5.4	29
MD99-2266	112-113.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	960 \pm 35	7.4	9.6	8.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	107
B997-341	56	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	990 \pm 75	5.2	6.8	6.2	0.7	2.1	1.4	66
B997-328	100-101.25	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	1080 \pm 60	3.8	6.0	5.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	40
MD99-2266	90-92	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	1120 \pm 45	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	96
MD99-2266	72-74	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	1250 \pm 50	7.3	9.8	7.9	1.9	3.3	2.8	160
B997-341	35.25	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	1320 \pm 40	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.5	2.8	2.2	152
MD99-2266	53	<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	1380 \pm 40	4.1	5.2	4.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	53
MD99-2266	46.5-47.5	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	1420 \pm 35	5.4	6.0	5.7	0.1	1.6	0.8	68
MD99-2266	26-26.5	<i>Astarte cf. castanea</i>	1550 \pm 60	7.1	7.3	7.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	127
MD99-2266	24-25	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	1570 \pm 65	8.7	8.7	8.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	142
MD99-2266	9.5-10.5	<i>Macoma calcaria</i>	1660 \pm 125	5.2	7.5	6.7	0.8	2.6	1.7	67
B997-341	9.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	1660 \pm 40	7.2	11.3	9.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	63

* a year is defined as the distance between two consecutive maximum or two minimum $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values

2.6.2 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and metabolism

Unlike $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of shell carbonate do not generally precipitate in equilibrium with the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) of the surrounding water. Some researchers have found that $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are controlled by the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of the DIC (e.g. Mook and Vogel, 1968), while others have found that metabolic carbon makes a significant contribution to the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of the shell (e.g. Tanaka et al., 1986). Metabolic carbon is derived from respiratory CO_2 , and has a lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value than external carbon sources because the organic material ingested as food has lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values (Lorrain et al., 2004). Thus, as metabolic activity increases, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of shell carbonate should decrease.

Metabolism in marine invertebrates is influenced by several factors, including ambient temperature, age of organism, and growth rate (Purton et al., 1999), as well as food availability and reproduction (Brockington and Clarke, 2001). Higher temperatures and increased food availability in the summer lead to increased metabolic activity (Brockington and Clarke, 2001; Schone et al., 2005), which further increases the contribution of metabolic CO_2 to the shell, resulting in decreasing $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values. Thus, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values will co-vary if the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are dominated by metabolic CO_2 . Six of the bivalve records display significant positive correlations ($R^2 > 0.3$) between $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (Fig. 2.5 – 2.7), species *Astarte borealis* and *Thyasira flexuosa*. It is difficult to relate this trend to species, as there was only one specimen of *A. borealis*, and although *T. flexuosa* are more numerous, the correlation coefficients range from 0 to 0.73 (Table 2.4). One of the records shows significant negative correlation (Fig. 2.8), species *Tellina tenuis*, but other individuals of that species show no correlation. There is a general trend for larger individuals (greater shell height) to have higher correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (Table 2.4), but it does not explain all of the variation. Several of the shells have $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values that decrease with ontogeny, a common phenomenon in short-lived bivalves (Krantz et al., 1987, Klein et al., 1996, Schöne et al., 2005). This is thought to arise from a greater incorporation of metabolic carbon into the shell as it ages, perhaps in relation to the onset of sexual maturity (Jones et al., 1995), although this process is not well understood.

As $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of shell carbonate are influenced by $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{diet}}$, thus $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{shell}}$ can vary by taxon and mode of feeding (Khim et al., 2001; Wefer and Berger, 1999). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of carbonate from bivalves that feed on phytoplankton (i.e. filter feeders) may be lower than that from bivalves that feed on detrital organic matter (i.e. deposit feeders), as phytoplankton generally has lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values than detrital organic matter (Khim et al., 2001). The species *Thyasira flexuosa* is known to contain a symbiotic sulfur-oxidizing bacteria that contributes to the bivalve carbon reservoir thereby resulting in lower tissue and shell $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values compared to other species that lack this bacterium (Dando et al., 1985; Dando et al., 1993). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of *Thyasira flexuosa* in this study range from -3 to -8 ‰ VPDB, compared to a range of -3 to 3 ‰ for all other species (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4 Summary of carbon isotope data

Species	Core	Depth (cm)	Minimum $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰ VPDB)	Maximum $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰ VPDB)	Correlation (R^2) $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (negative)	Shell height (cm)
<i>Astarte borealis</i>	B997-324	30-32	-0.67	1.97	0.73	8.1
<i>Astarte cf. castanea</i>	MD99-2266	26-26.5	0.20	2.38	(0.02)	3.1
<i>Macoma calcarea</i>	MD99-2266	174.5-175.5	-0.64	1.05	0.01	2.5
<i>Macoma calcarea</i>	MD99-2266	9.5-10.5	-0.08	1.69	0.1	2.9
<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	B997-328	168.75-171.25	-0.79	2.24	0	4.6
<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	B997-328	100-101.25	-1.45	1.52	0.06	2.0
<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	B997-341	56	-0.07	1.52	0.01	1.8
<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	B997-341	35.25	-1.15	0.94	(0.05)	3.4
<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	MD99-2266	90-92	-1.30	1.15	(0.03)	4.3
<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	MD99-2266	46.5-47.5	0.48	1.73	(0.04)	2.3
<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	B997-328	248.75-257.25	-1.24	1.60	(0.02)	3.2
<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	B997-328	238.5-241.25	-2.60	2.04	0.08	3.1
<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	MD99-2266	208-209	-0.75	1.64	0.07	3.2
<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	MD99-2266	53	0.35	1.45	(0.51)	1.5
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	B997-341	91.75	-4.62	-2.62	0.04	2.6
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	B997-341	66.25	-6.78	-2.53	(0.02)	1.8
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	B997-341	9.5	-8.17	-1.10	0.73	3.4
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	258.5-259.9	-3.93	-0.37	0.47	3.7
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	244-245.5	-5.05	0.14	0.54	6.2
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	241.5-243	-3.13	-0.11	0.14	5.5
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	222	-5.66	-0.03	0.21	6.1
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	157-159	-4.03	-0.60	0.01	6.4
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	150-151.5	-6.29	-1.61	0.25	6.9
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	112-113.5	-5.04	-0.86	0.32	5.8
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	72-74	-7.39	-1.98	0.36	10.7
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	MD99-2266	24-25	-3.29	0.13	(0.14)	5.4

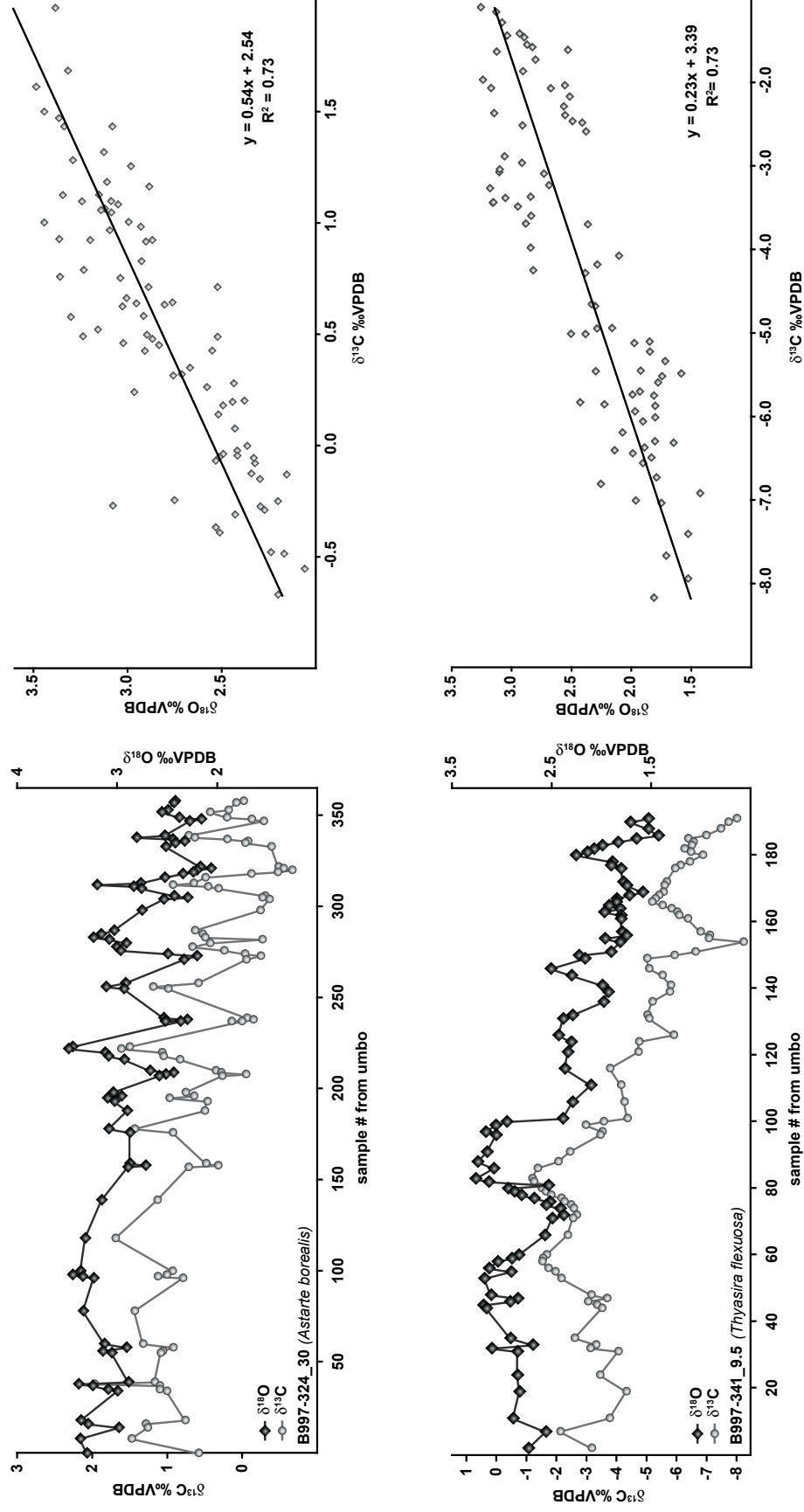


Fig. 2.5. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles (left) and correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (right) of shell B997-324_30 (upper) and B997-341_9.5 (lower).

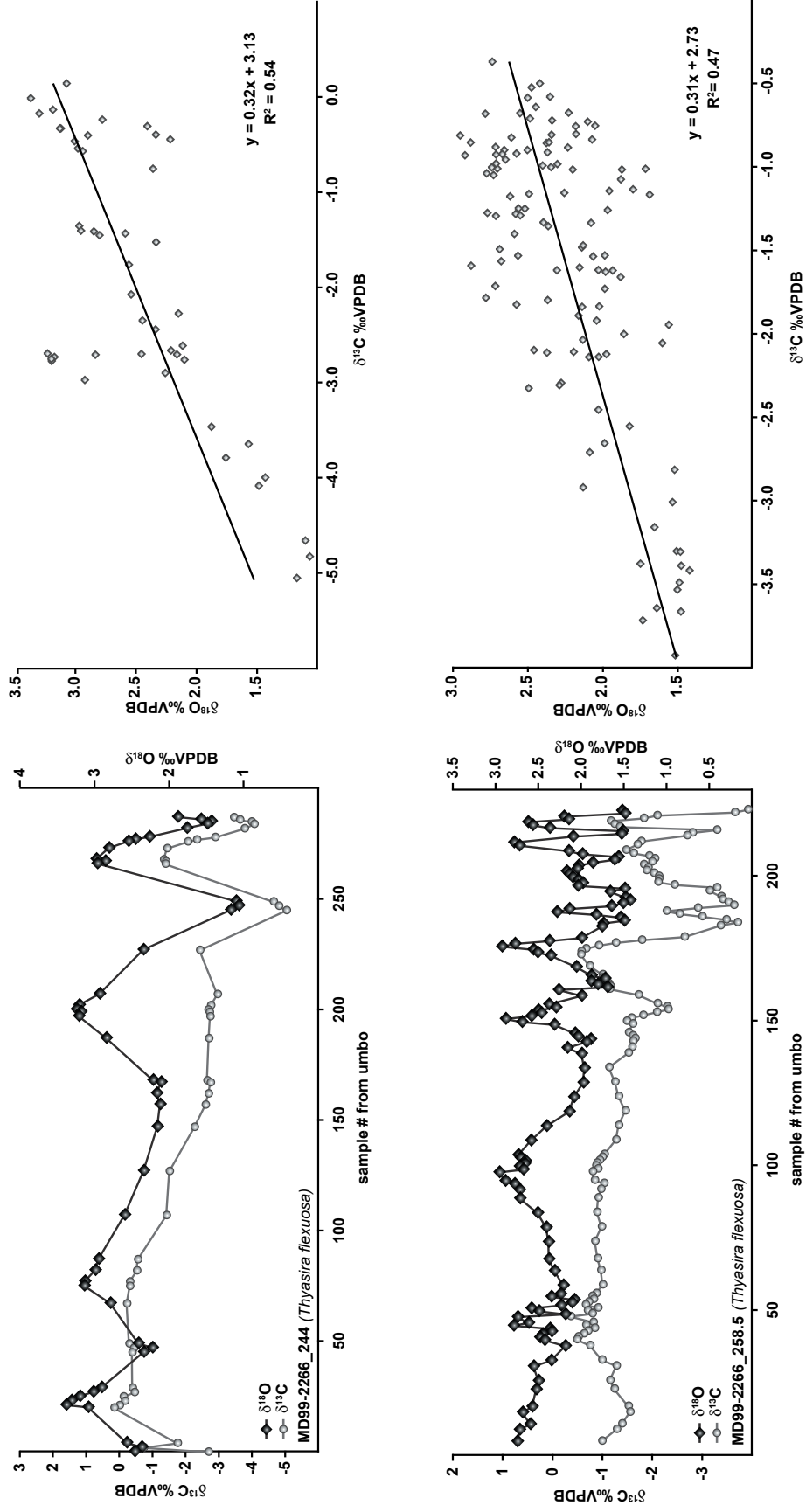


Fig. 2.6. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles (left) and correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (right) of shell MD99-2266_244 (upper) and MD99-2266_258.5 (lower).

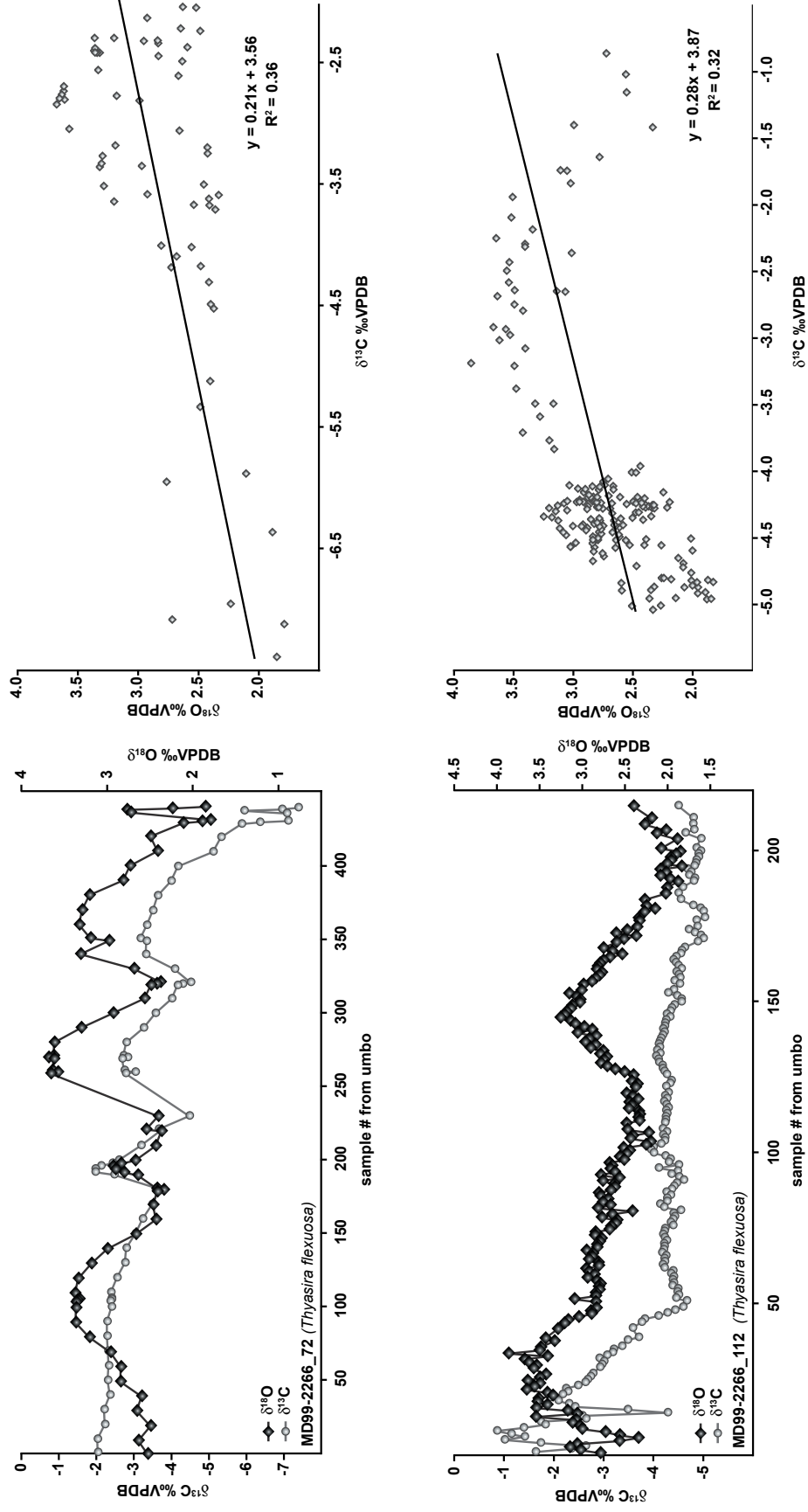


Fig. 2.7. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles (left) and correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (right) of shell MD99-2266_72 (upper) and MD99-2266_112 (lower).

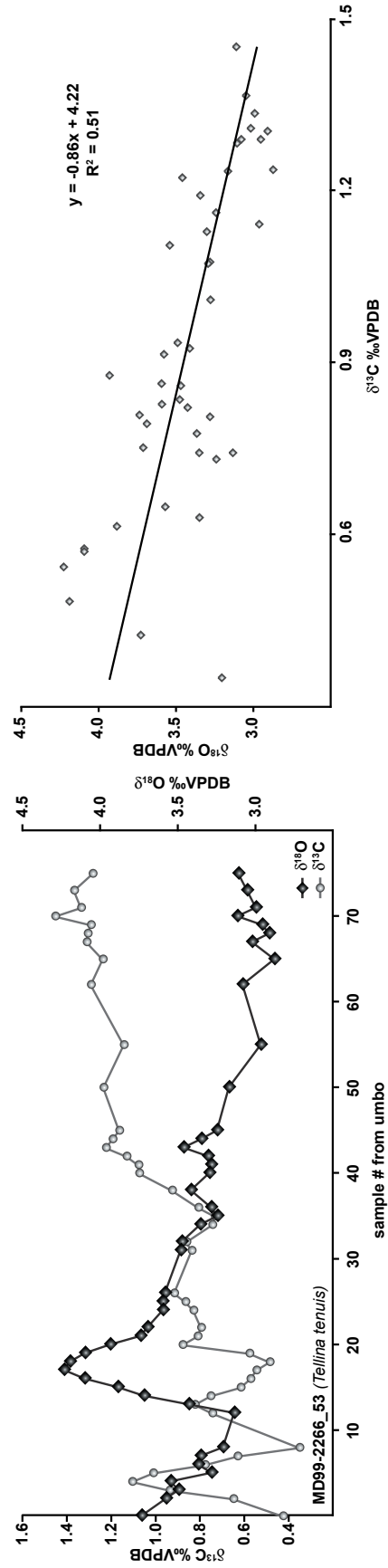


Fig. 2.8. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles (left) and correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (right) of shell MD99-2266_53.

2.7 Discussion

2.7.1 360 BC to 240 BC

The earliest climate records dated 360 BC (Fig. 2.5) and 240 BC (Fig. 2.6) suggest that summer and winter temperatures were among the lowest of the entire record, with mean summer high temperatures of 6.0°C and 5.1°C, and mean winter low temperatures of 0.5°C and 0°C, respectively. A cool period at this time has been documented from other proxy data; Castaneda et al. (2004) note a cool period from 550 to 400 BC based on $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of benthic and planktonic foraminifera as well as total carbonate data in several cores from the north Iceland shelf, including B997-324 and B997-328, Knudsen and Eiriksson (2002) suggest cooling starting at 400 BC based on multiple sedimentological characteristics and foraminiferal distribution, and Andrews et al. (2001a) note a pronounced minimum in total carbonate at 350 BC in core B997-328.

This interval includes some of the lowest temperatures of our record. In one year of the 240 BC bivalve, the maximum annual temperature was only 4.1°C, and in another year of growth the minimum annual temperature was -1.0°C, the lowest of the entire record.

2.7.2 230 BC to AD 140

Following the notably cold interval of 360 to 240 BC, temperature increase abruptly at 230 BC (Fig. 2.7), with average maximum annual temperature increasing from 5.1°C to 10.1°C and average minimum annual temperature increase from 0.0°C to 6.0°C. The next record at 130 BC (Fig. 2.8) indicates a continued period of exceptional warmth. The highest annual temperature recorded is 12.9°C, a full degree higher than any other maximum temperature of the entire record. The minimum annual temperatures are also remarkable; at 230 BC the average minimum temperature was 6.0°C, and did not reach below 4.8°C. The record at 110 BC (Fig. 2.9) shows a decrease in summer temperatures with the average highs of 7.2°C, whereas winter temperatures remained virtually unchanged. In the next two records at AD 40 (Fig. 2.10) and AD 140 (Fig. 2.11), temperatures continue to decrease, down to 7.6°C for the average summer high and 2.9°C for the average winter low.

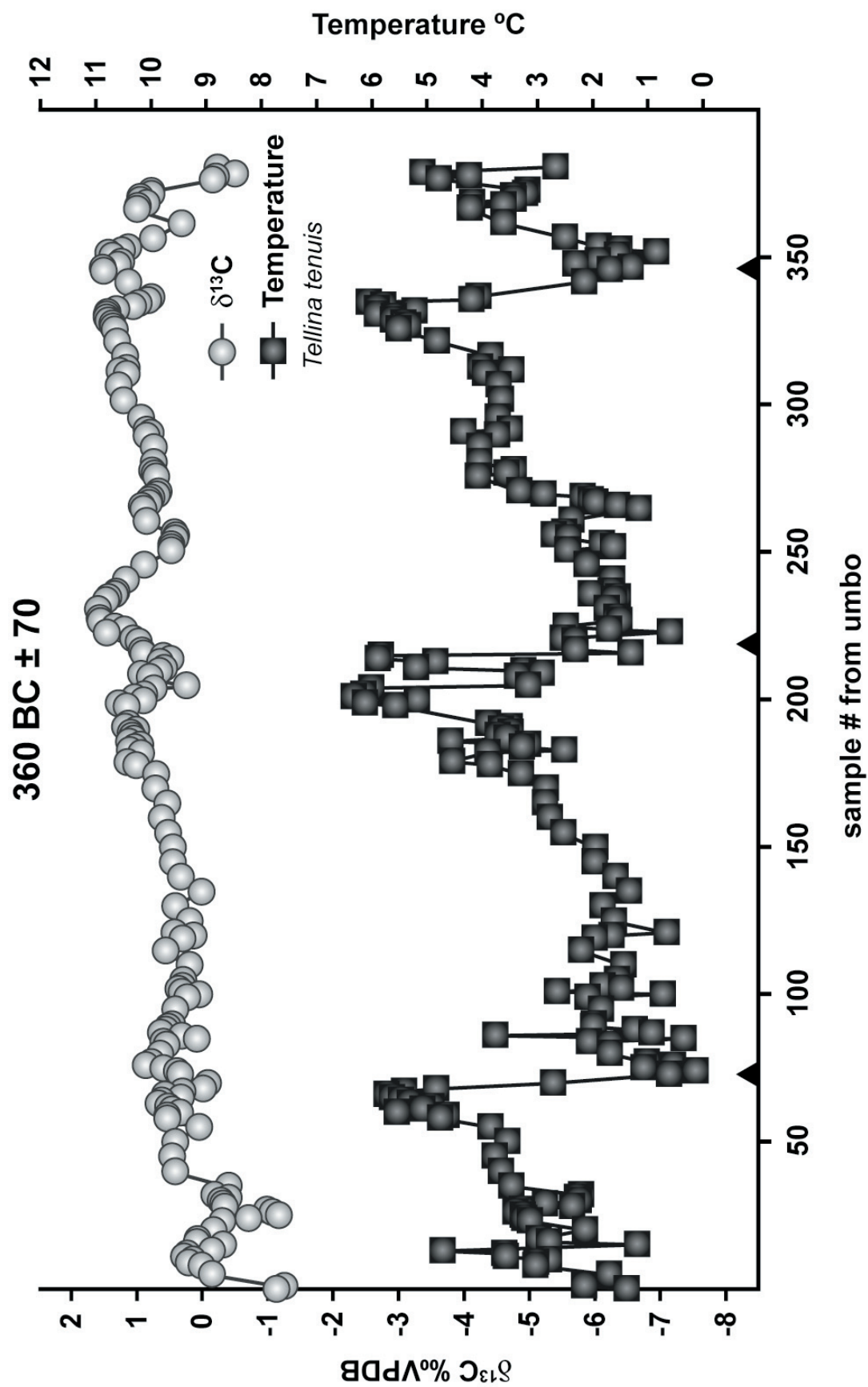


Fig. 2.9. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-328/248.75-257.25 cm, c. 360 BC. Arrows along the horizontal axis indicate the position of annual external growth lines.

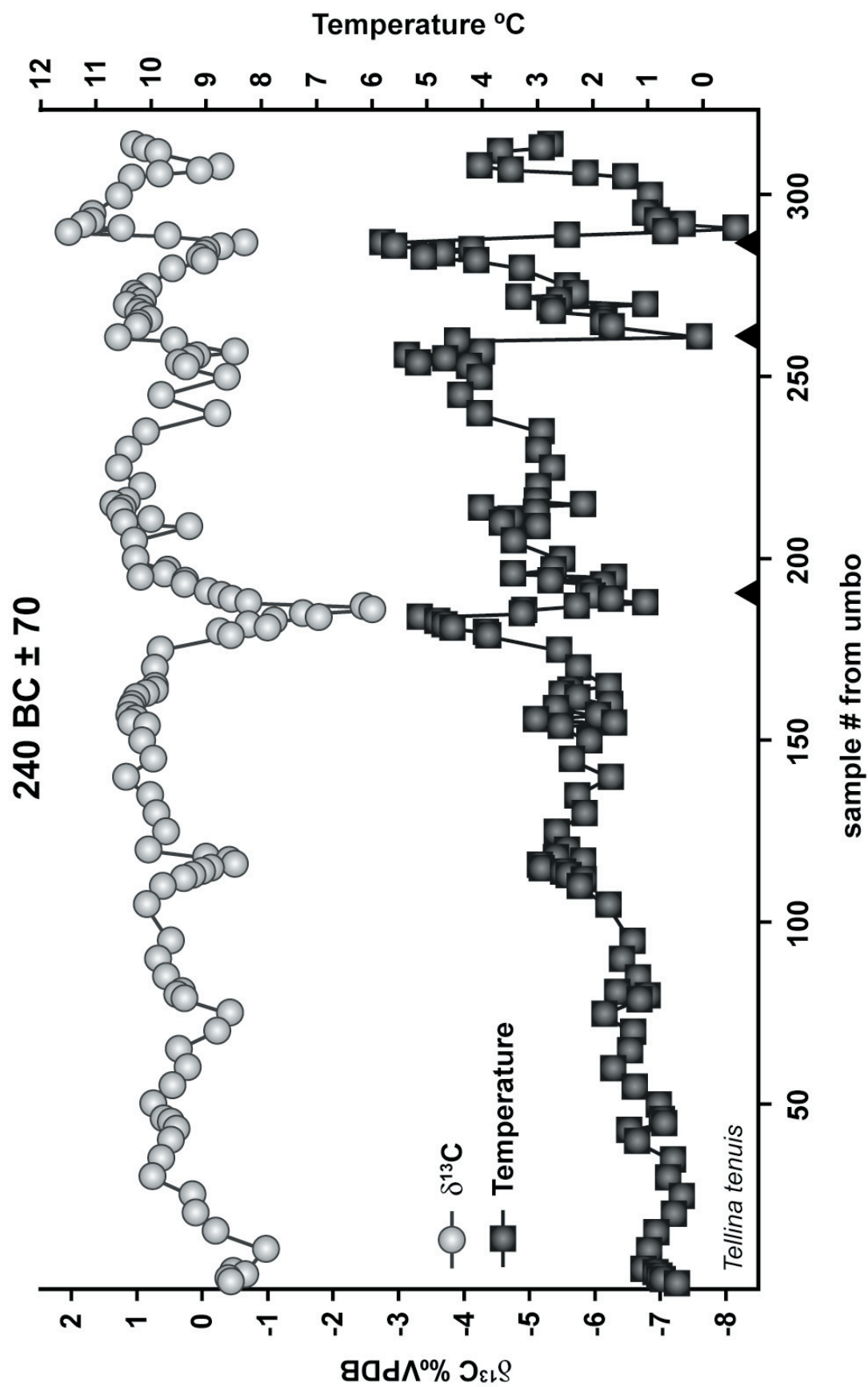


Fig. 2.10. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-328/238.5-241.25 cm, c. 240 BC. Arrows along the horizontal axis indicate the position of annual external growth lines.

This interval in our series occurs during the Roman Warm Period (RWP), c. 250 BC to AD 450 (Desprat et al., 2003) characterized by proxy climate and historical records as a period of widespread warmth and dryness across Western Europe (Lamb, 1995). In Iceland, peak temperatures occurred from 230 to 130 BC, and both summer and winter temperatures were exceptionally high.

2.7.3 AD 410

At AD 410 (Fig. 2.12) both summer and winter temperatures decrease, nearly to pre-RWP temperatures, with an average maximum temperature of 5.3°C, and an average minimum temperature of 0.9°C. The second coldest minimum temperature of the entire record (0.5°C) is recorded at this time. This cool period was also noted by Stotter et al. (1999), who describe a cold period around AD 450 in Iceland based on the maximum advance of continental glaciers determined from radiometrically and tephrochronologically dated moraines. Andresen et al. (2005) also find evidence of a cooler climate in Iceland at this time, based on petrologic indicators from a northwest shelf that suggest a period of increased storminess and/or increased ice rafted debris caused by greater advection of polar waters on the northern shelf around AD 450 (Andresen et al., 2005). As well, pollen records from northern Iceland document the disappearance of *Betula* sp. (birch) pollen by AD 450, likely indicating a decrease in summer temperatures (Andrews et al., 2001b). The climate records from Iceland also agree with the central Greenland ice core (Crête), that suggests a colder regime beginning around AD 400 (Dansgaard et al., 1975). In Europe, the period c. AD 400 to 600 has been called the “Dark Ages Cold Period” (Nyberg et al., 2002), an interval of cool and wet conditions across much of Western Europe.

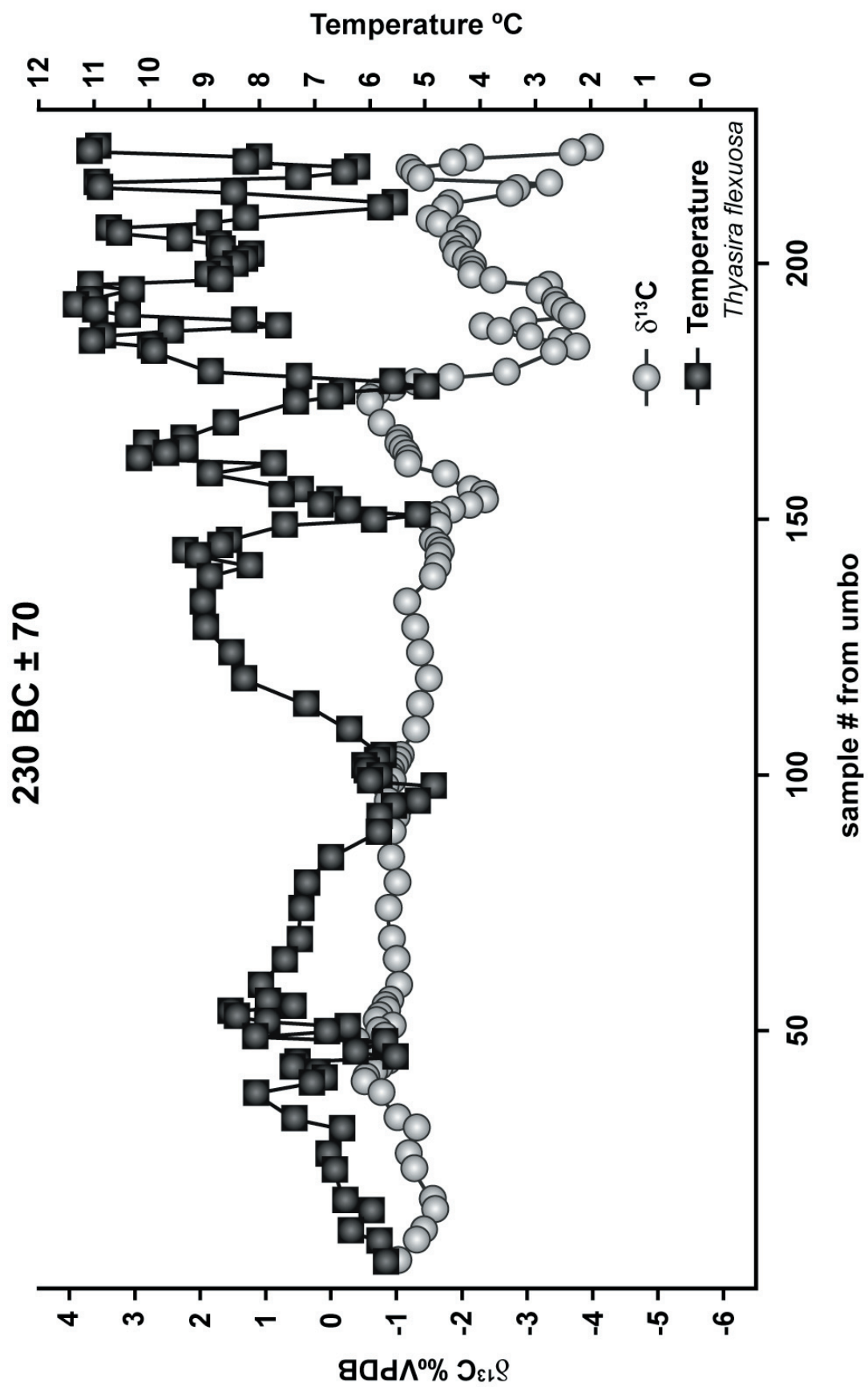


Fig. 2.11. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/258.5-259.5 cm, c. 230 BC.

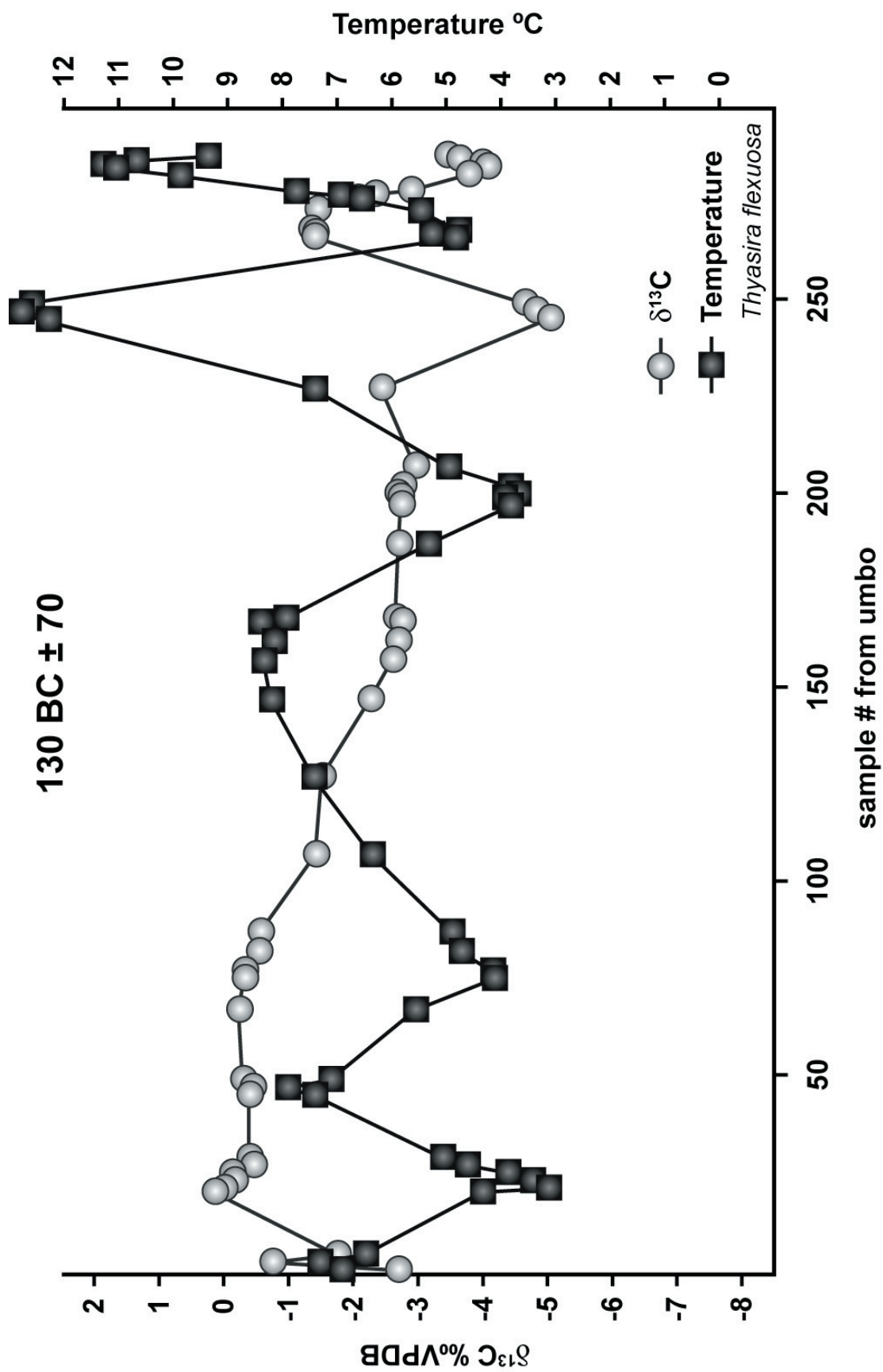


Fig. 2.12. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/244-245.5 cm, c. 130 BC.

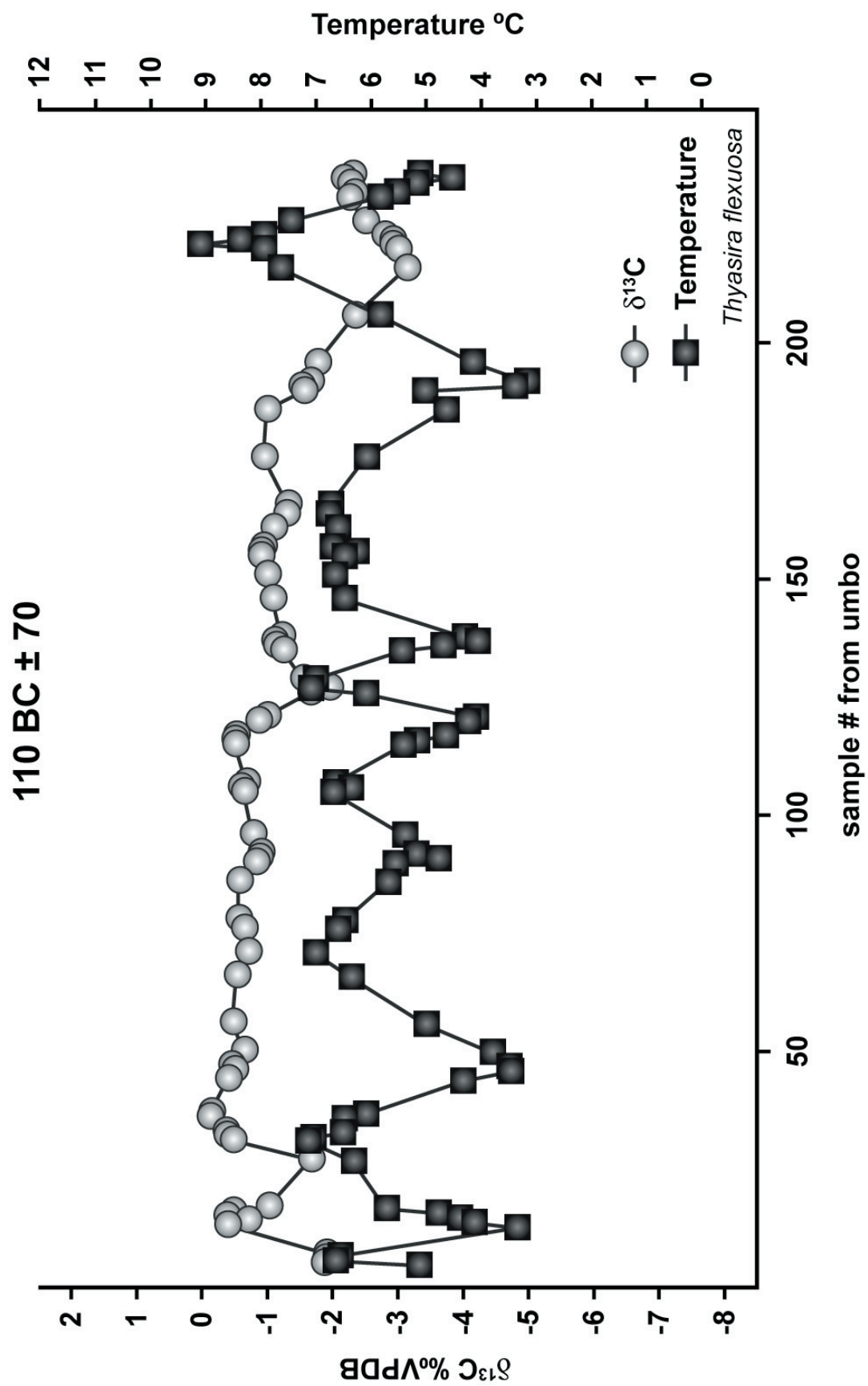


Fig. 2.13. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/241-243cm, c. 110 BC.

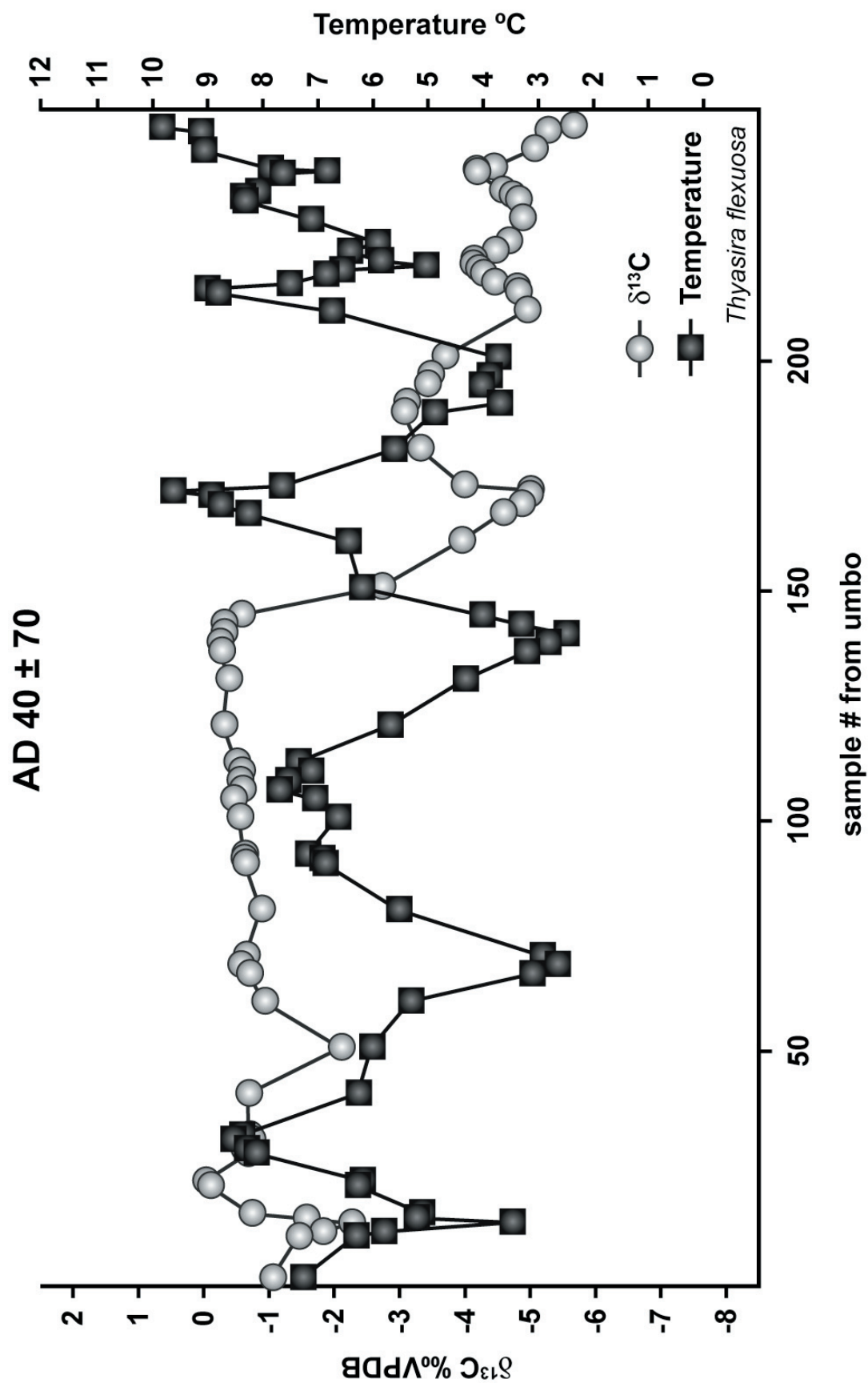


Fig. 2.14. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/222cm, c. AD 40.

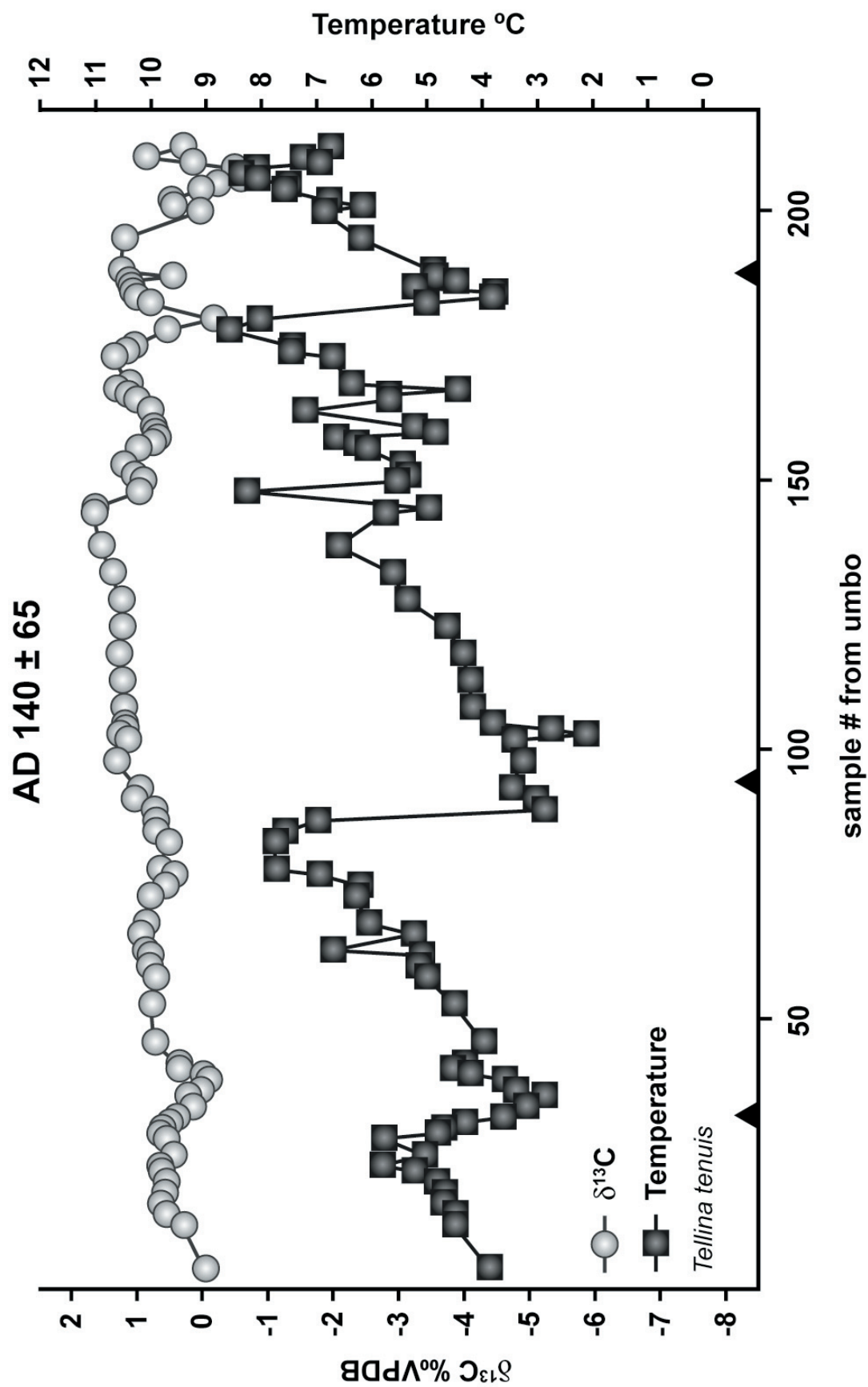


Fig. 2.15. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/208-209 cm, c. AD 140. Arrows along the horizontal axis indicate the position of annual external growth lines.

2.7.4 AD 470 to 760

The next series of climate profiles suggests a return to warmer conditions, beginning at AD 470 and peaking at AD 640 (Fig. 2.13-2.16), at which time average maximum annual temperature is the highest of the entire 2000-yr record at 11.3°C, and average minimum annual temperature is 5.7°C, the second highest of the entire record. One of the records at AD 640 (Fig. 2.16) is also notable for the consistency of warm temperatures. One of the bivalves records the highest sustained annual temperatures--four summers above 10.5°C, far surpassing any other of the climate profiles. The minimum annual temperatures are also consistently high in this bivalve; they are all 4.9°C or higher. This peak in temperatures is followed by a decrease in temperatures at AD 680 (Fig. 2.17), but they increase again at AD 760 (Fig. 2.18).

During this interval, winter temperatures show a higher degree of variability than summer temperatures, especially at AD 680 and 760, with range of 3.6°C and 1.8°C for winter compared to 1.1°C and 0.5°C for summer, respectively.

The interval of peak medieval warmth in our record is between AD 610 and 760. Although this warming is in agreement with the central Greenland ice core (Dansgaard et al., 1975), it is earlier than the peak warmth experienced in Western Europe, where most proxy climate records indicate the onset of peak warmth during the Medieval Warm Period at c. AD 800 to 850 (Lamb, 1979).

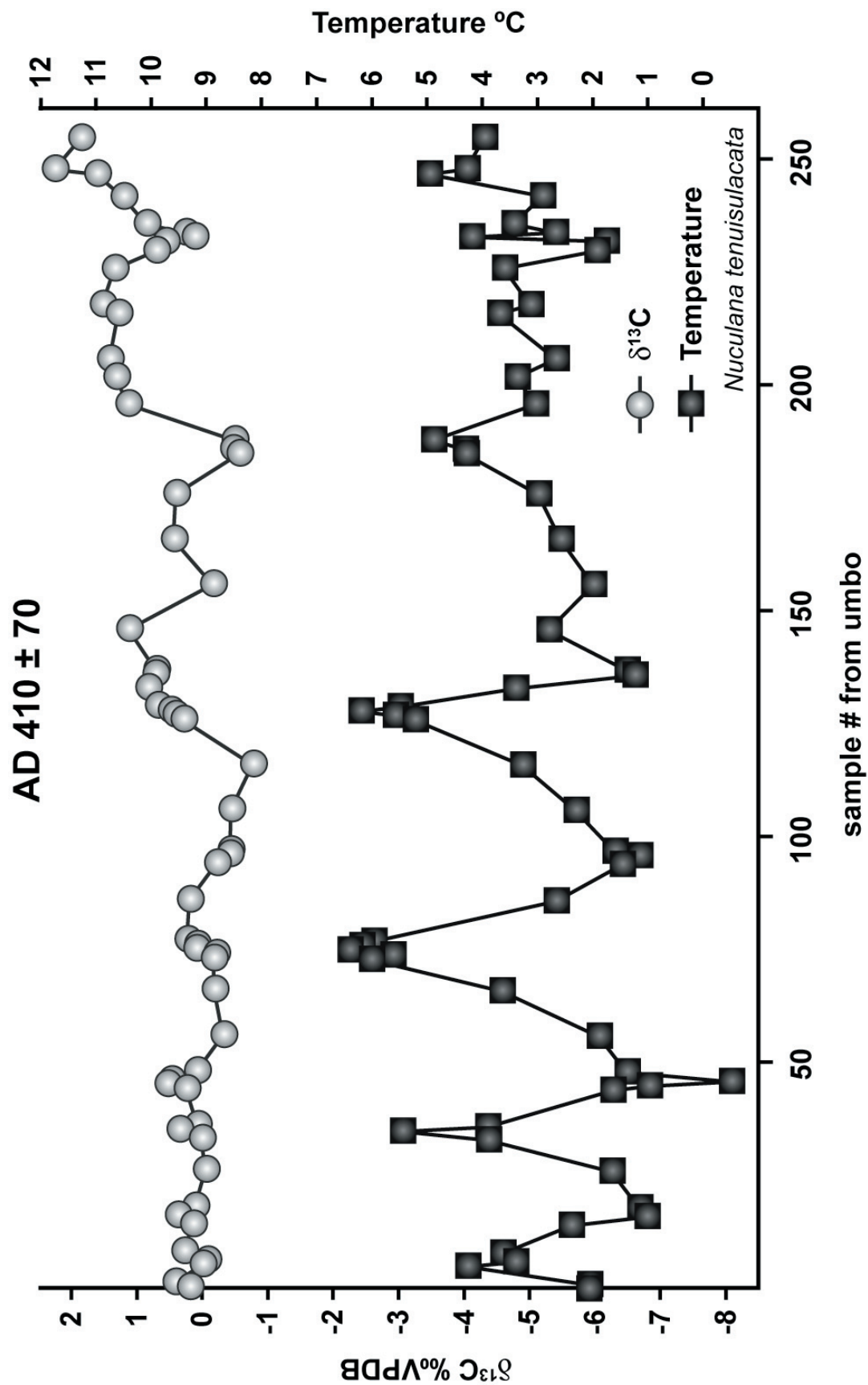


Fig. 2.16. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-328/168.75-171.25 cm, c. AD 410.

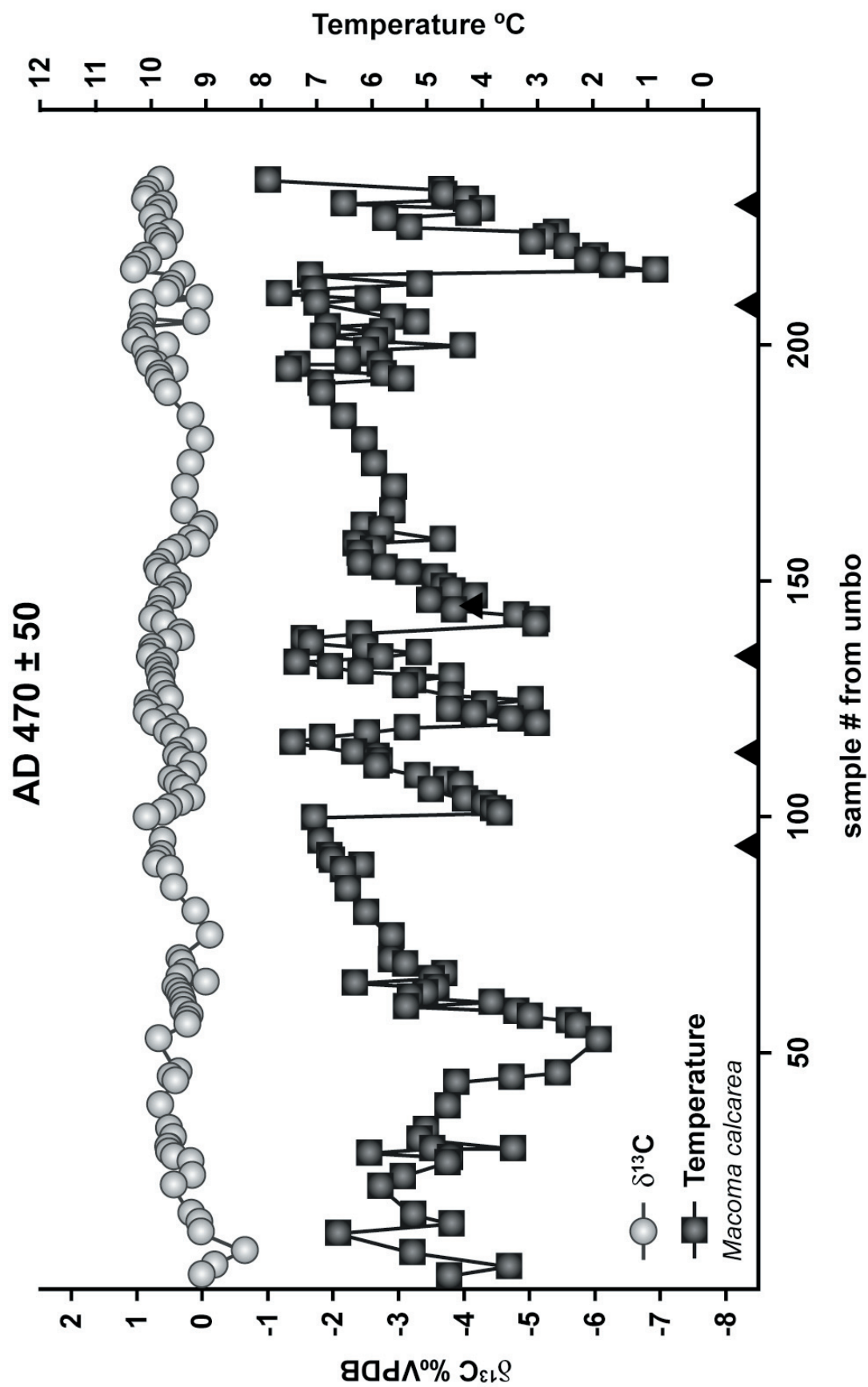


Fig. 2.17. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/174.5-175.5 cm, c. AD 470. Arrows along the horizontal axis indicate the position of annual external growth lines.

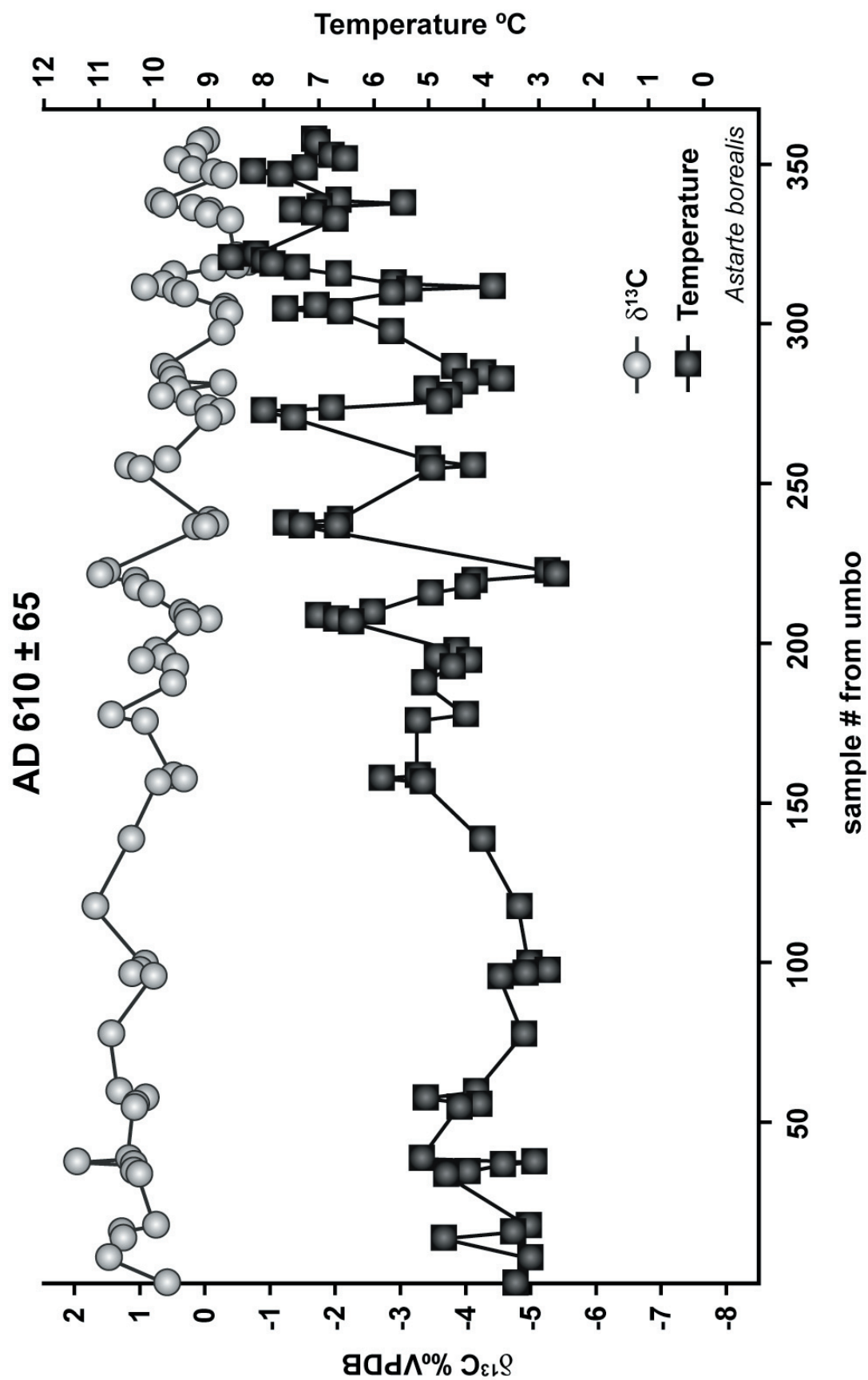


Fig. 2.18. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-324/30-32 cm, c. AD 610.

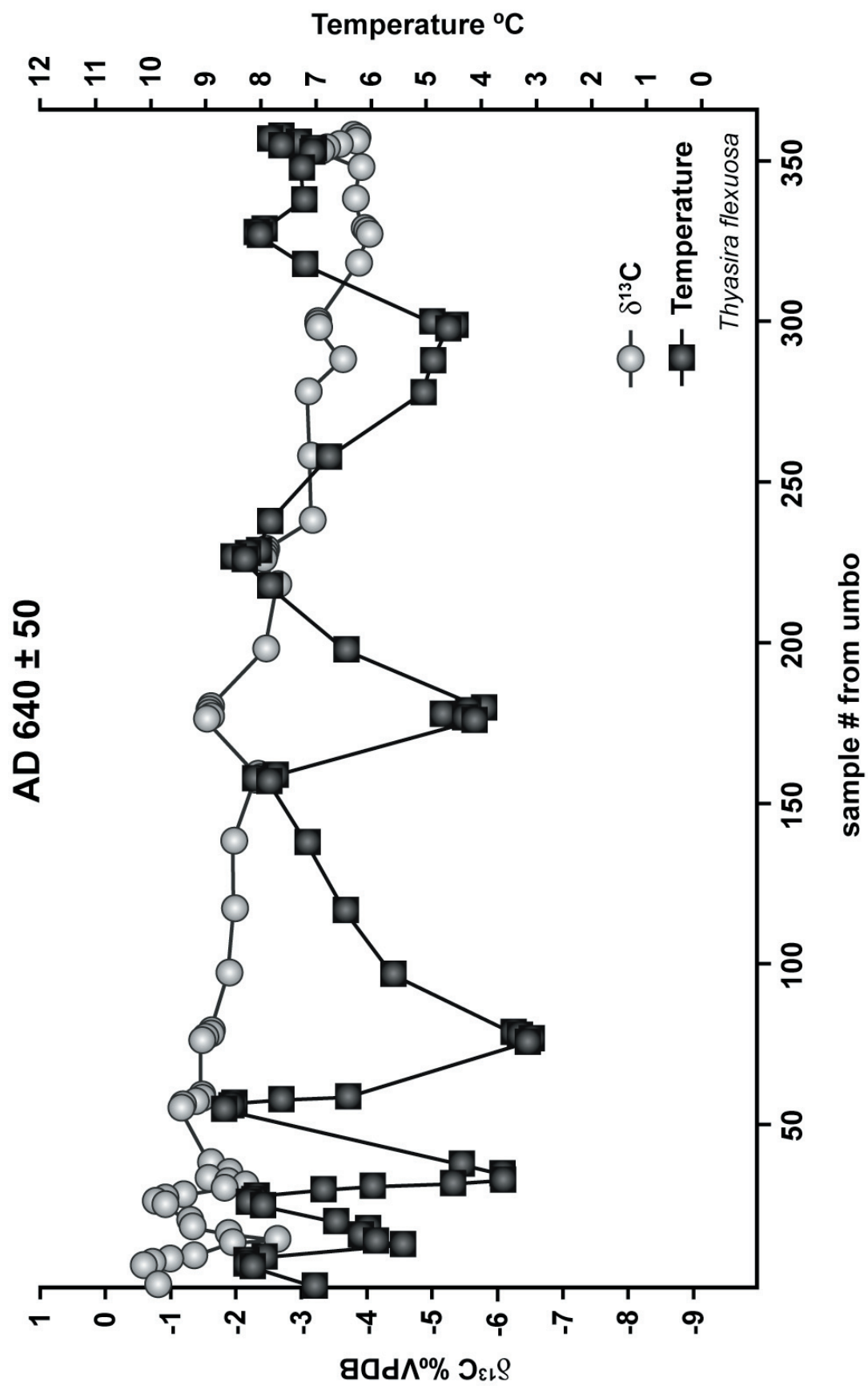


Fig. 2.119. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/157-159 cm, c. AD 640.

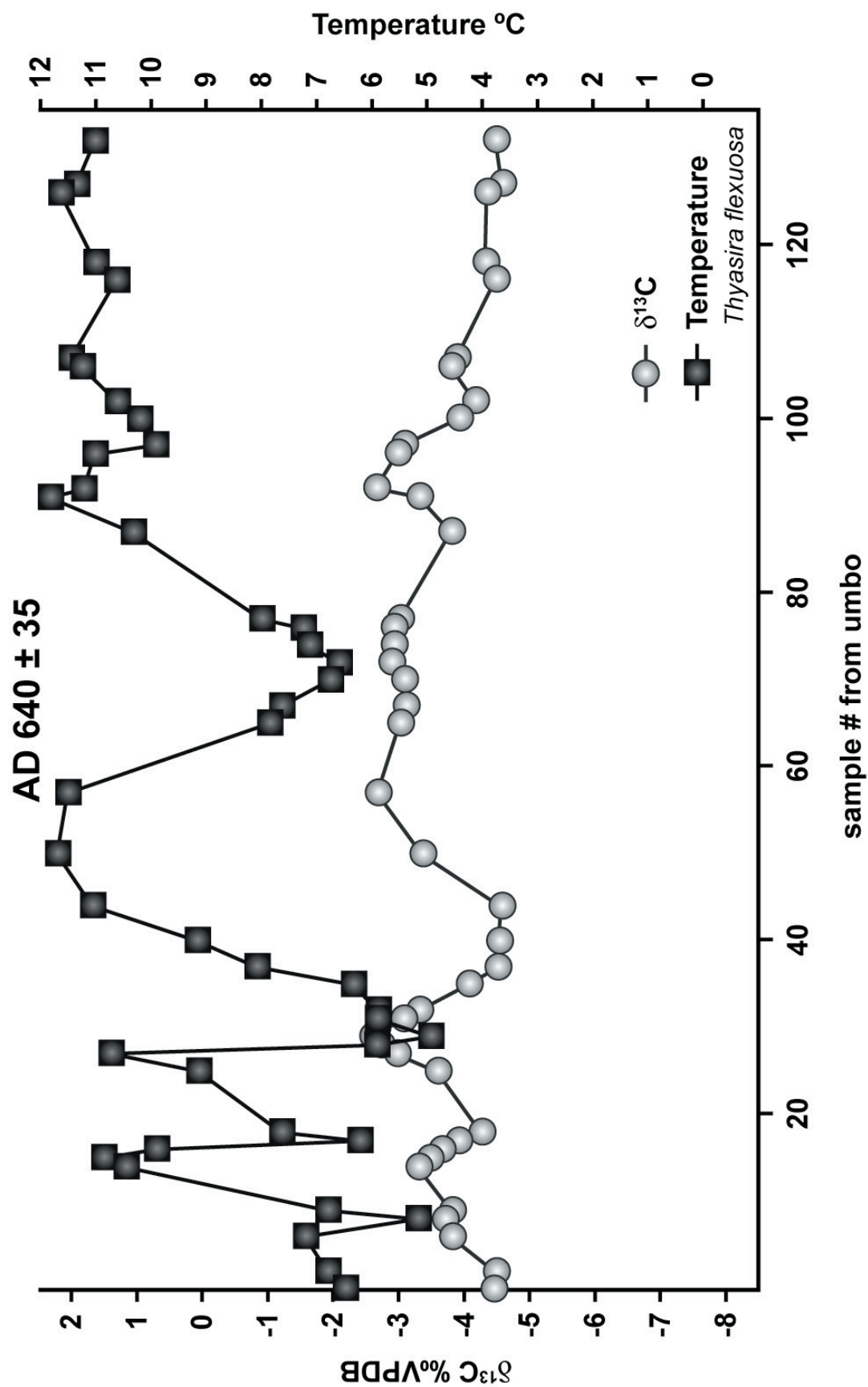


Fig. 2.20. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-341/91.75 cm, c. AD 640.

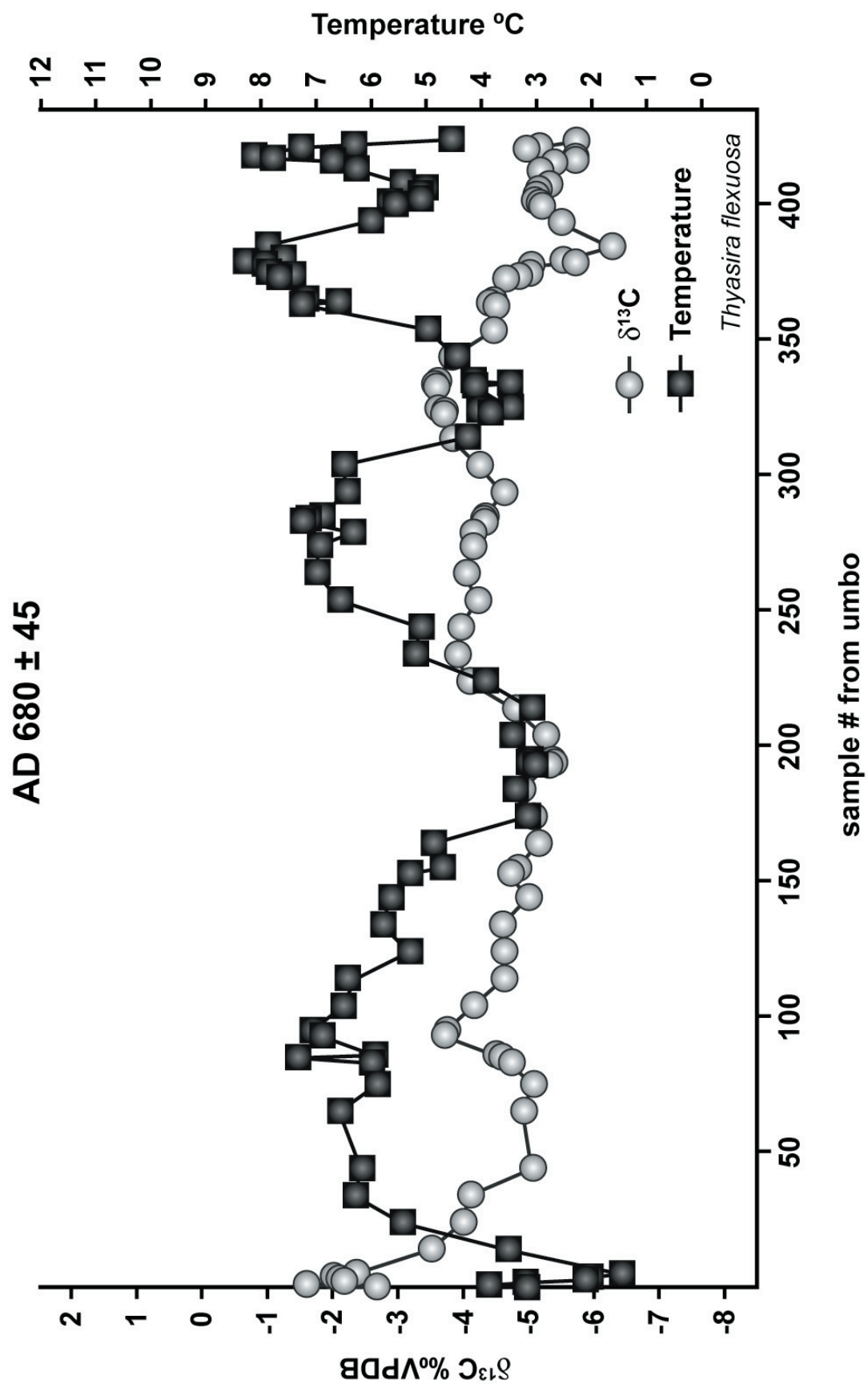


Fig. 2.21. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/150-151.5 cm, c. AD 680.

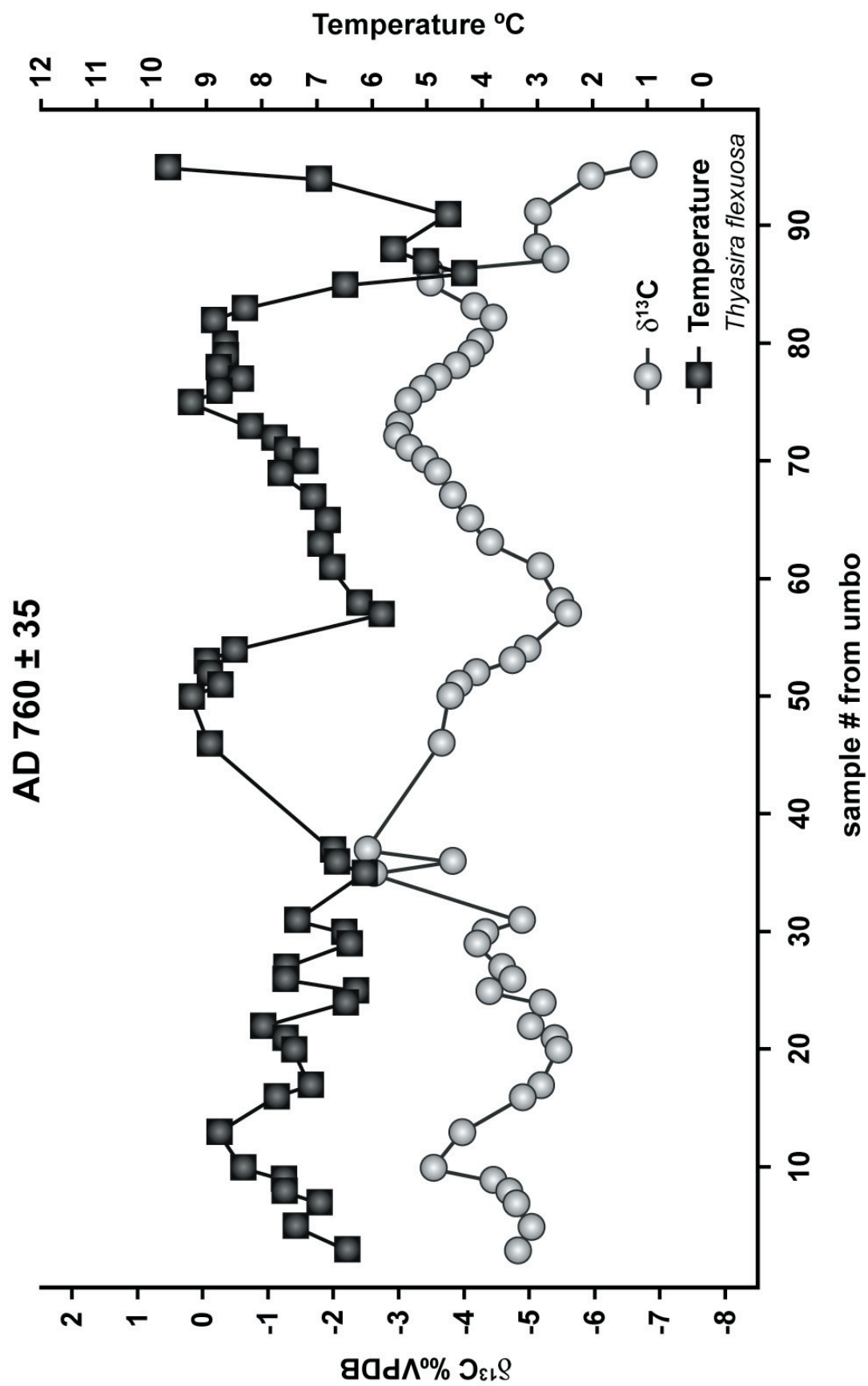


Fig. 2.22. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-341/66.25 cm, c. AD 760.

2.7.5 AD 960 to 1320

Settlement of Iceland by Norwegian settlers is thought to have begun c. AD 874, although there is some evidence that Irish monks had been living in Iceland for an indeterminate period prior (Karlsson, 2000). Sea voyages of Vikings and the subsequent settlement of Iceland and Greenland (c. 984), as well as journeys to North America (c. AD 985-1000), have often been interpreted as circumstantial evidence for warm conditions in the North Atlantic region. Our record supports this hypothesis, at least for the period before and immediately after settlement.

Iceland has a remarkably rich documentary history (Ogilvie and Jonsson, 2001), and historical documents have been used by several authors to reconstruct climatic conditions in Iceland (e.g. Koch, 1945; Bergthorsson, 1969; Ogilvie, 1991). Some of the earliest references to severe climatic conditions are from *Landnamabok* (Book of Settlements) that describes the colonizers of Iceland (Ogilvie, 1991a). The *Landnamabok* describes a “great dearth winter”, or famine, that occurred c.AD 975-976. During this dearth,

“...there was a great famine-winter in Iceland in heathen days, the severest there has been in Iceland. Men ate ravens then and foxes, and many abominable things were eaten which ought not to be eaten, and some had the old and helpless killed and thrown over the cliffs”

Another famine is recorded as occurring in the winter of AD 1055-1056 (Ogilvie, 1991a). The production of crops in Iceland is particularly sensitive to small ($\sim 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) variations in the average temperature of the growing season (Bryson, 1974). Survival of livestock through the winter is dependent on having enough fodder (Vesteinsson et al., 2002), such that a series of cool growing seasons could be disastrous. The low peak summer temperatures at AD 990, 1080, and 1120 suggest that crop production would be severely curtailed. This phase in the record occurs during the “Medieval Warm Period”, a time of generally warmer climatic conditions experienced in many parts of the world, from about AD 900 to AD 1300 (Lamb, 1965). This term has been criticized (Ogilvie and Jonsson, 2001) for being poorly defined and overly general, but remains in widespread usage. However, the MWP is now understood as a period of climatic anomalies, where many areas experienced overall warmer climates, although not constantly throughout the entire period (Soon and Baliunas, 2003). The Icelandic record reflects this variability, with a cooler temperatures recorded at AD 1080 and 1120. In other parts of Europe, there is other climate proxy evidence of cooling at these times. Pfister et al. (1998) found that winter air temperatures in western central Europe from AD 1090 to 1179 were as cold as those that

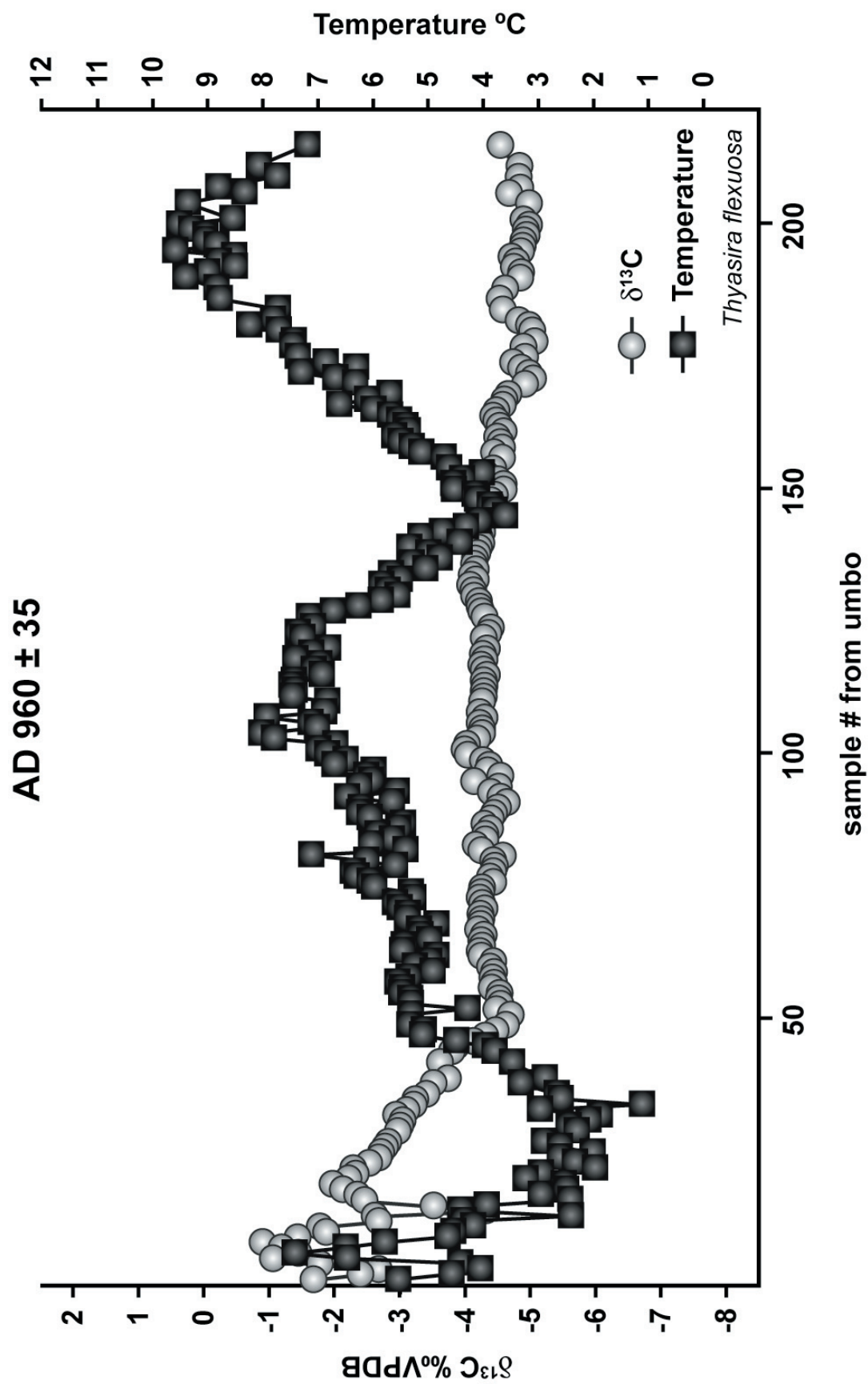


Fig. 2.23. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/112-113.5 cm, c. AD 960.

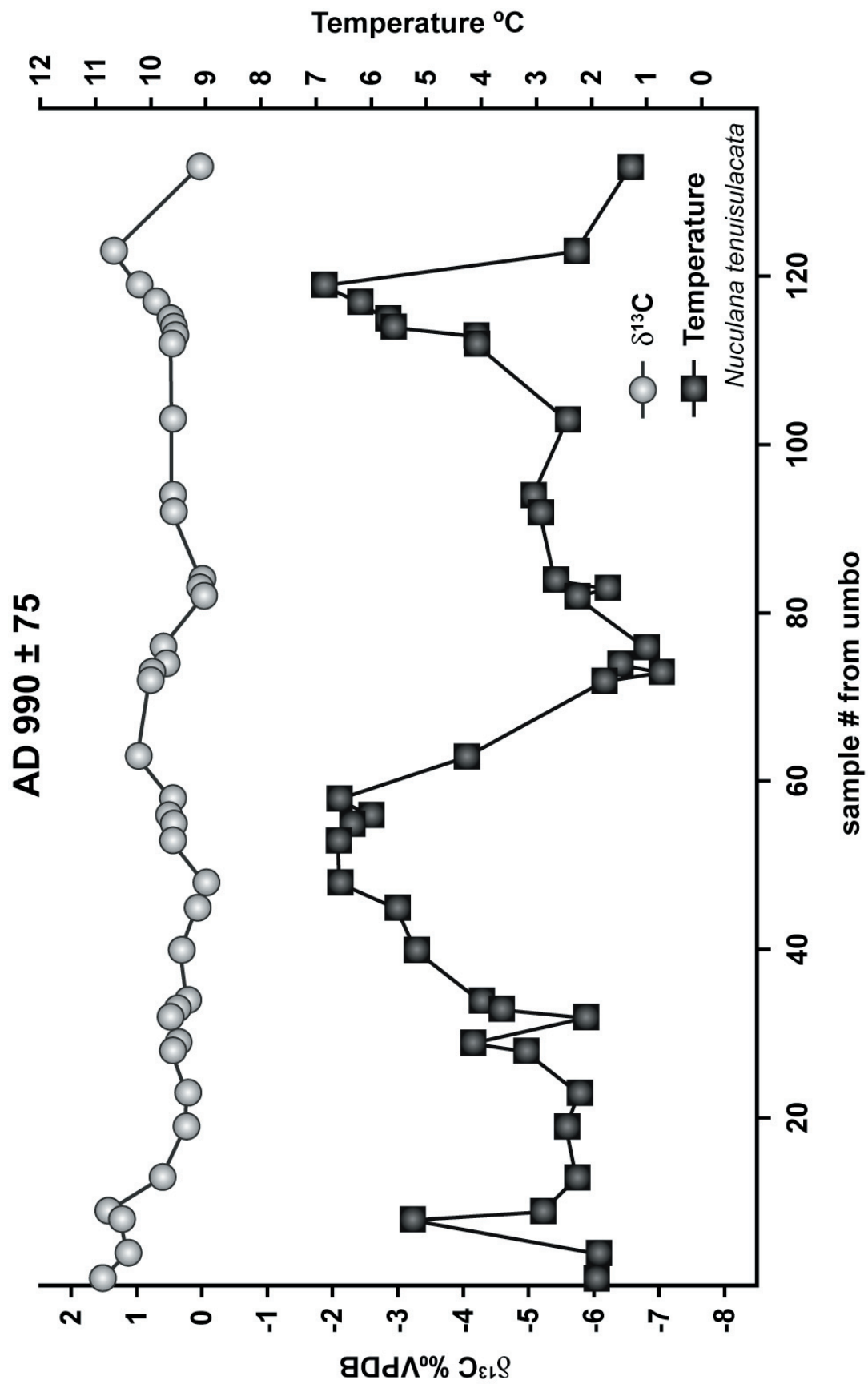


Fig. 2.24. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-341/56 cm, c. AD 990.

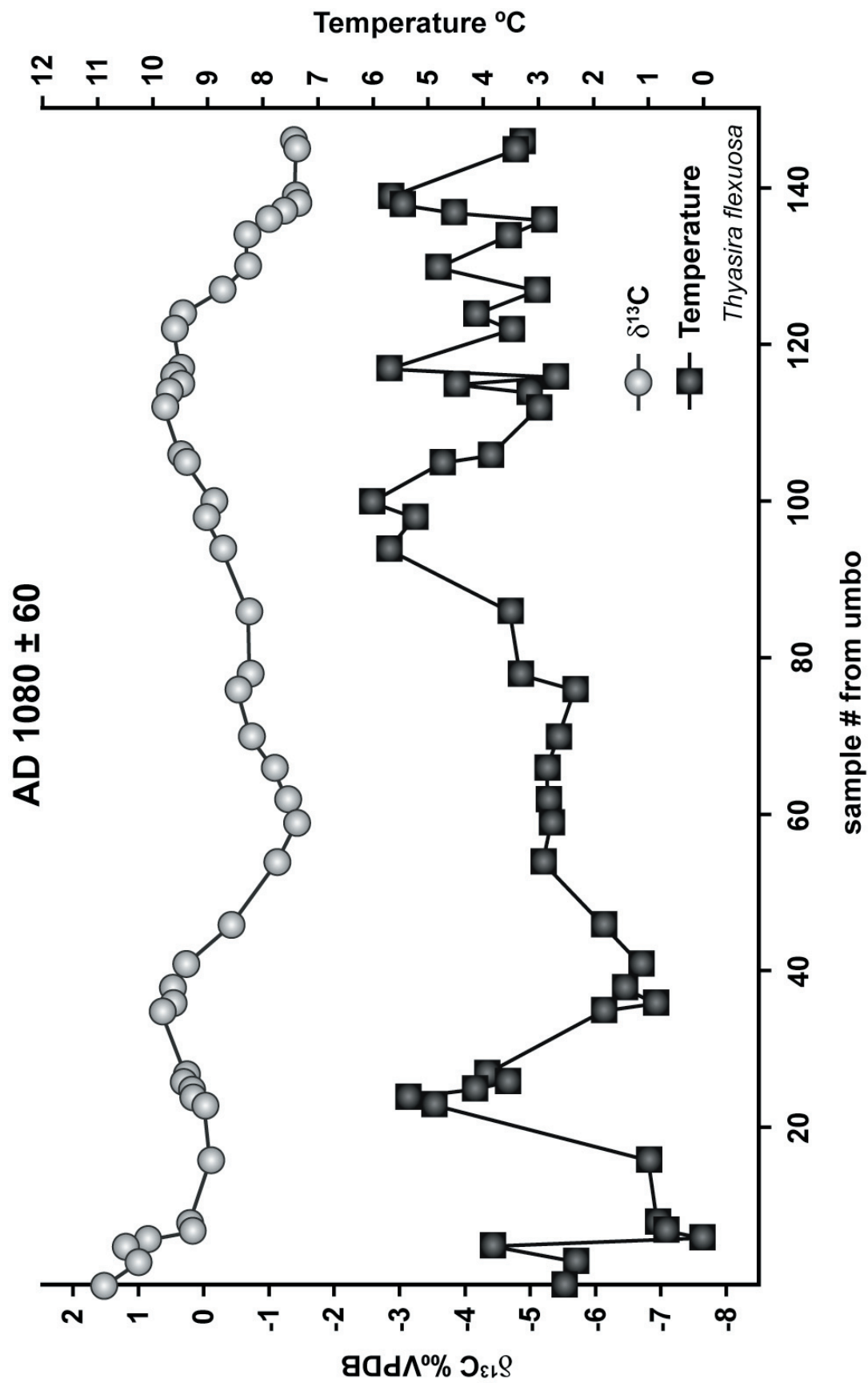


Fig. 2.25. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-328/100-101.25 cm, c. AD 1080.

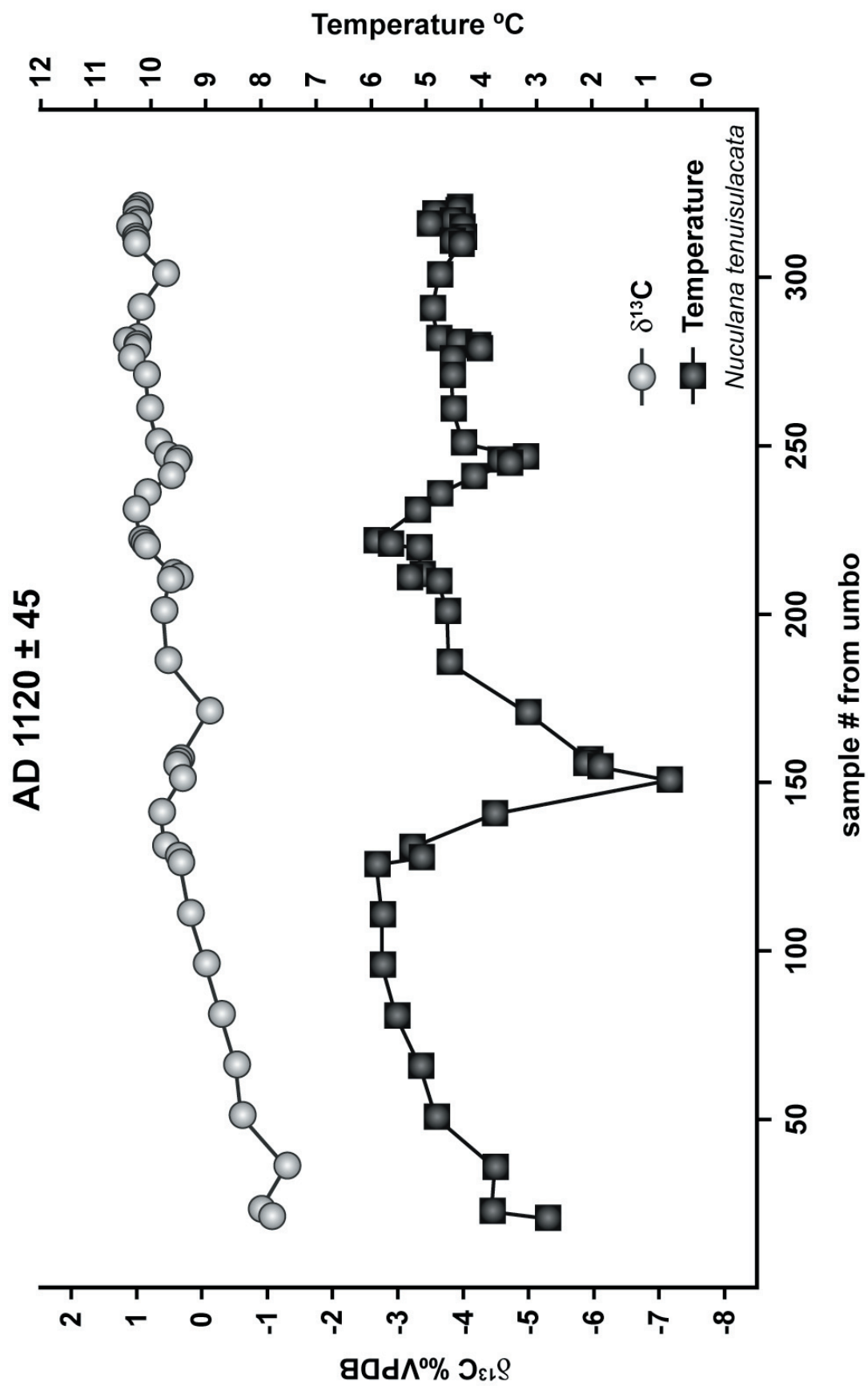


Fig. 2.26. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/90-92 cm, c. AD 1120.

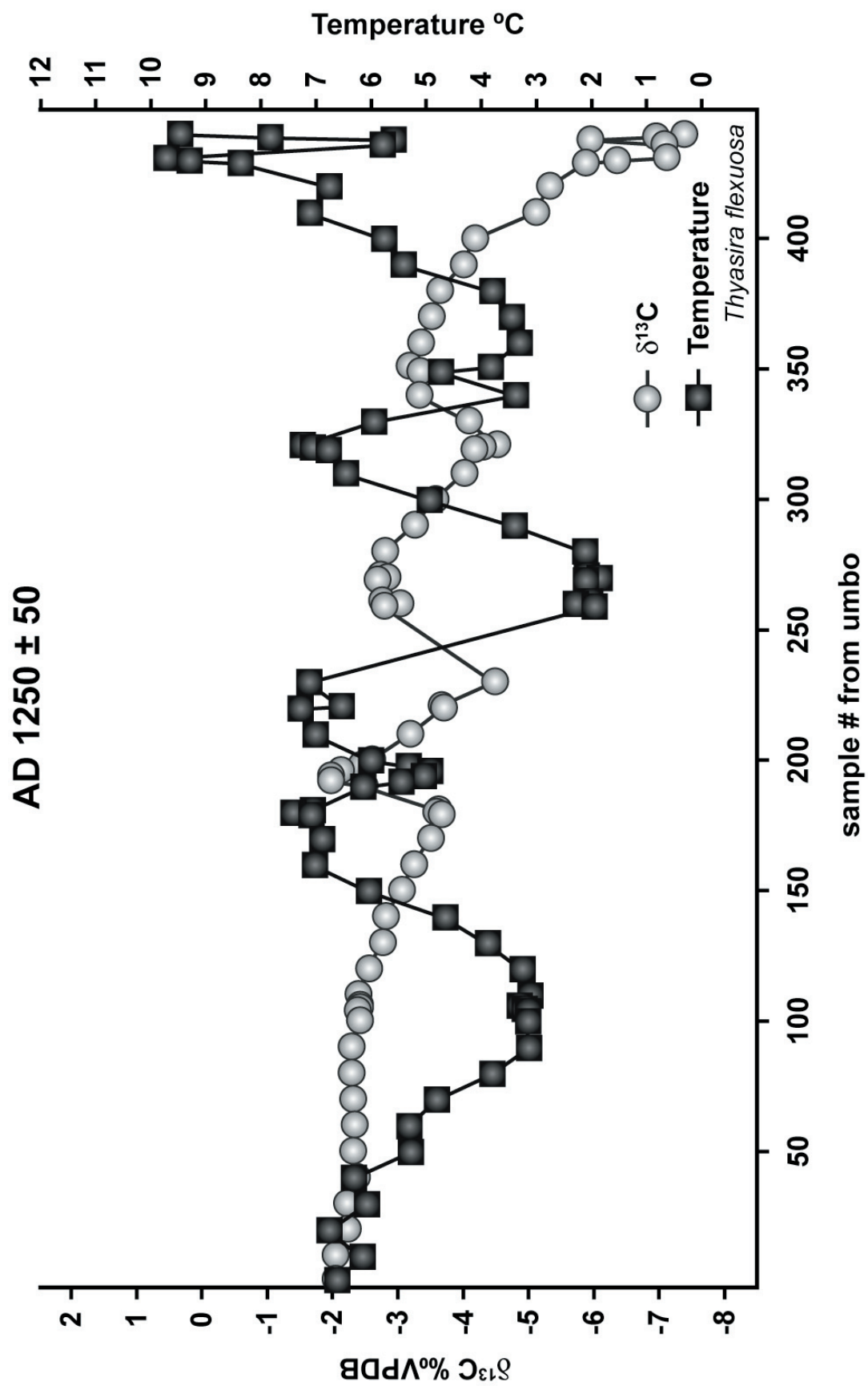


Fig. 2.27. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/72-74 cm, c. AD 1250.

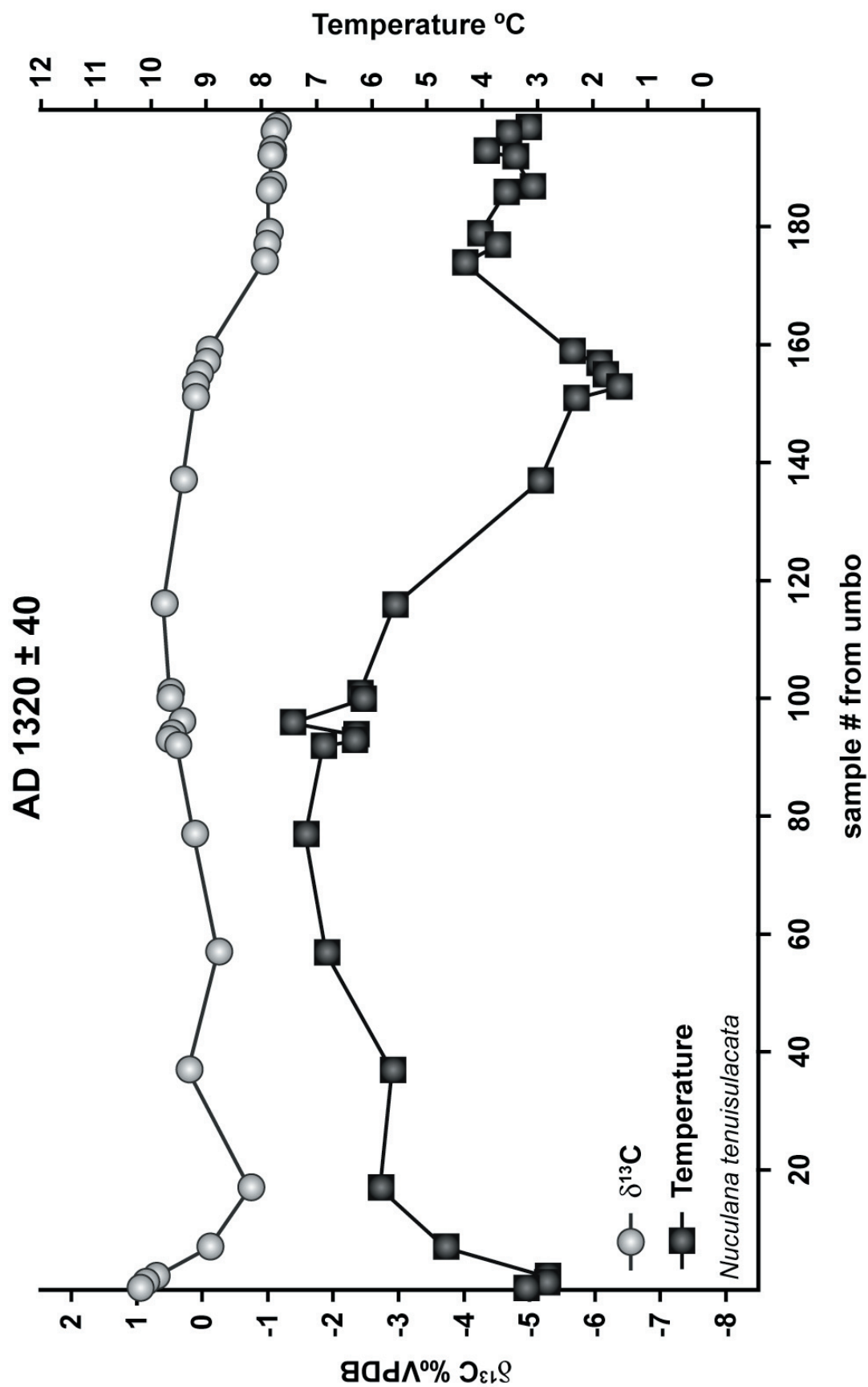


Fig. 2.28. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-341/35.25 cm, c. AD 1320.

occurred during the Little Ice Age, based on documentary sources. Evidence from glacier moraines indicates that the MWP in northern Europe was interrupted by a glacial expansion from about AD 1050 to 1150 (Grove and Switsur, 1994).

The period AD 960 to 1320 (Fig. 2.19-2.24) is notable in our record as a time of greater year-to-year variability than any other time, and records especially high variability in winter temperatures than any other period examined. This is in agreement with the historical sources available from the late twelfth/early thirteenth century, that describe alternating intervals of harsh climate c. AD 1180 to 1210, no severe weather mentioned between AD 1211 to 1232, then sporadic references to severe weather, with both cold and mild seasons reported up to AD 1325 (Ogilvie, 1991a).

2.7.6 AD 1380 to 1660

The first record of this interval at AD 1380 (Fig. 2.25) represents the coldest average maximum and minimum temperatures of the entire 2000-yr period, at 4.6°C and -0.4°C, respectively, likely characterizing the onset of the “Little Ice Age”. Although the bivalve at AD 1380 lived only one winter, the next one at AD 1420 (Fig. 2.26) records the lowest series of temperatures – four consecutive winters all 1.6°C or lower, and the following bivalve at AD 1550 (Fig. 2.27) records three consecutive winters at 1.6°C or lower. The summer temperatures are also cool, but not exceptionally so. This suggests that the Little Ice Age period was characterized more by cold winters than cold summers.

The youngest bivalves in our series, both dated AD 1660 (Fig. 2.29 and 2.30), have contrasting records. One records temperatures similar to preceding records, whereas the other records warmer temperatures. In particular, the minimum temperatures are particularly high, averaging 5.5°C.

This characterizes a period of greater variability in Icelandic climate that has also been indicated by the documentary record. Historical documents suggest that the early and late decades of the 17th century were cool, but there is a notable period of mild climate from c. AD 1640 to 1690 during which there is almost no mention of sea-ice (Ogilvie, 1991).

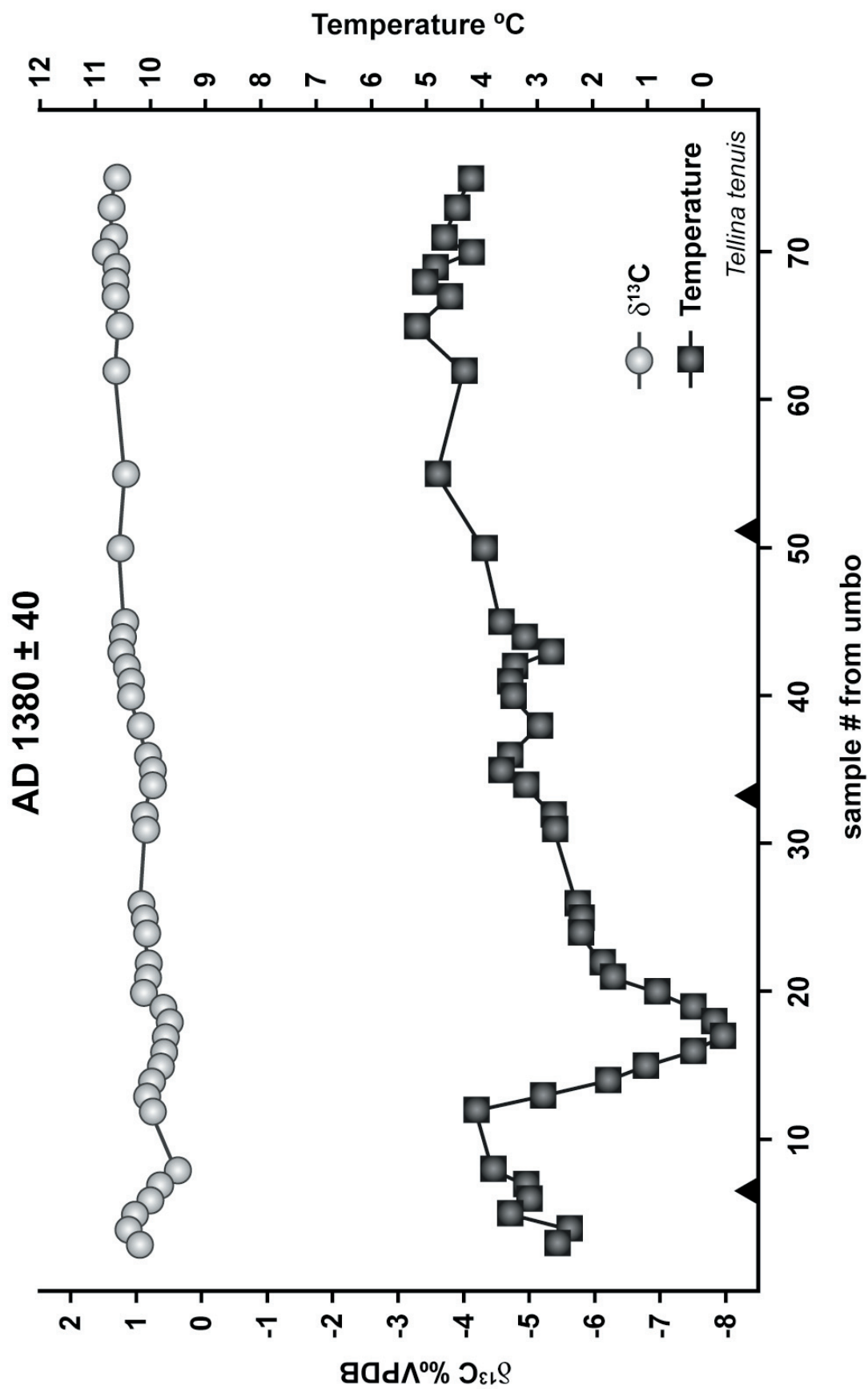


Fig.2.29. δ¹³C values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/53 cm, c. AD 1380. Arrows along the horizontal axis indicate the position of annual external growth lines.

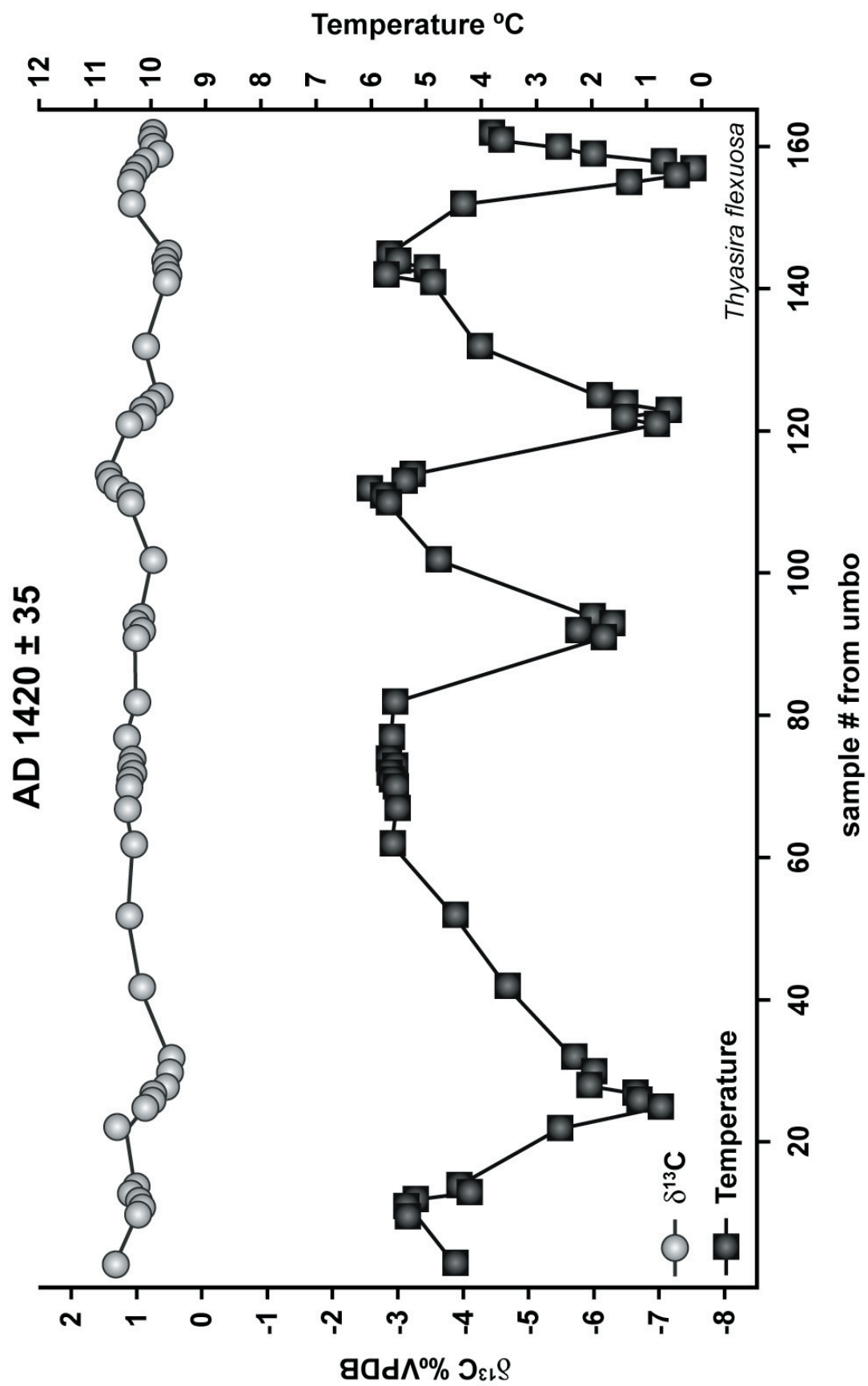


Fig. 2.2.30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/46.5-47.5 cm, c. AD 1420.

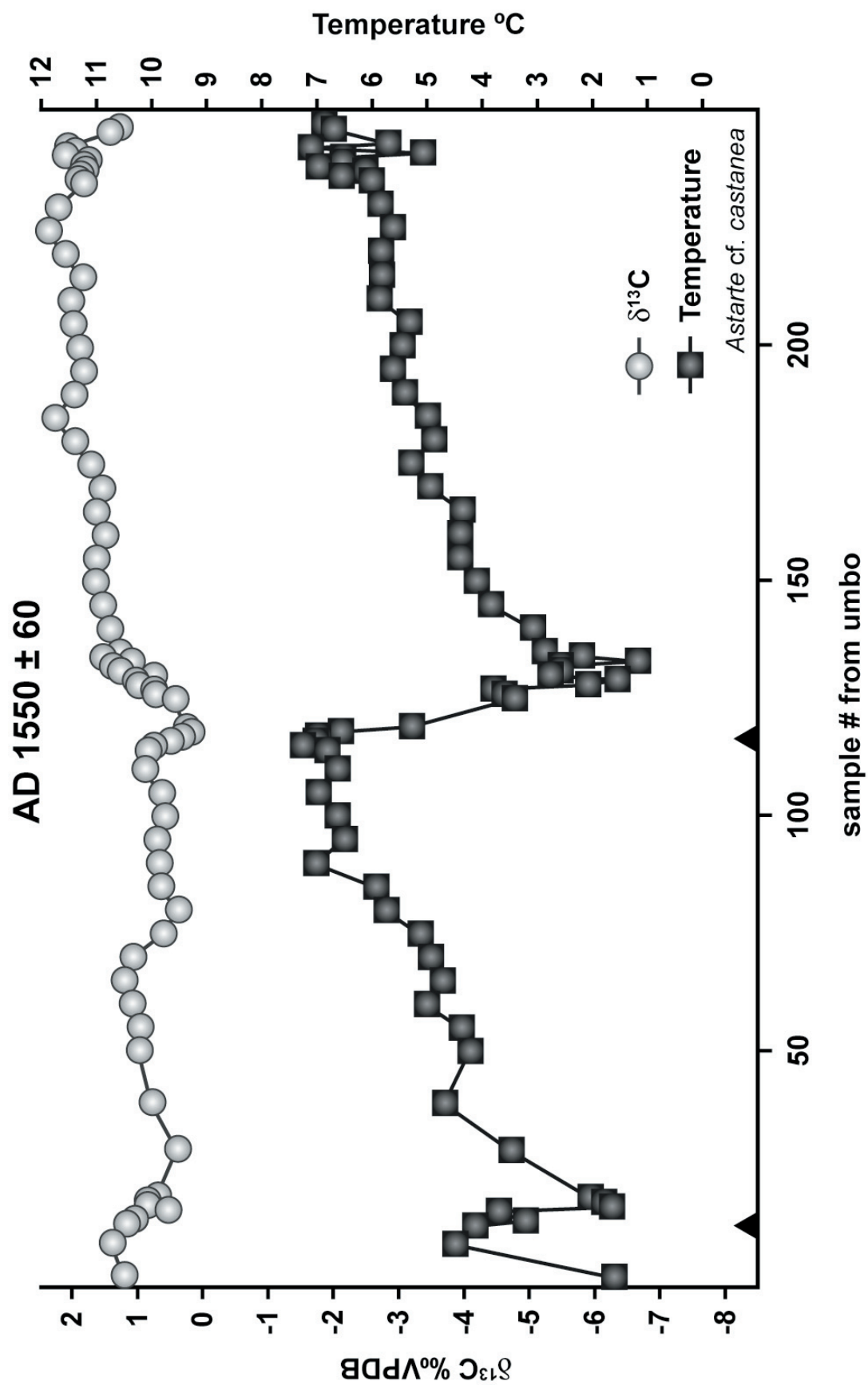


Fig. 2.31. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/26-26.5 cm, c. AD 1550. Arrows along the horizontal axis indicate the position of annual external growth lines.

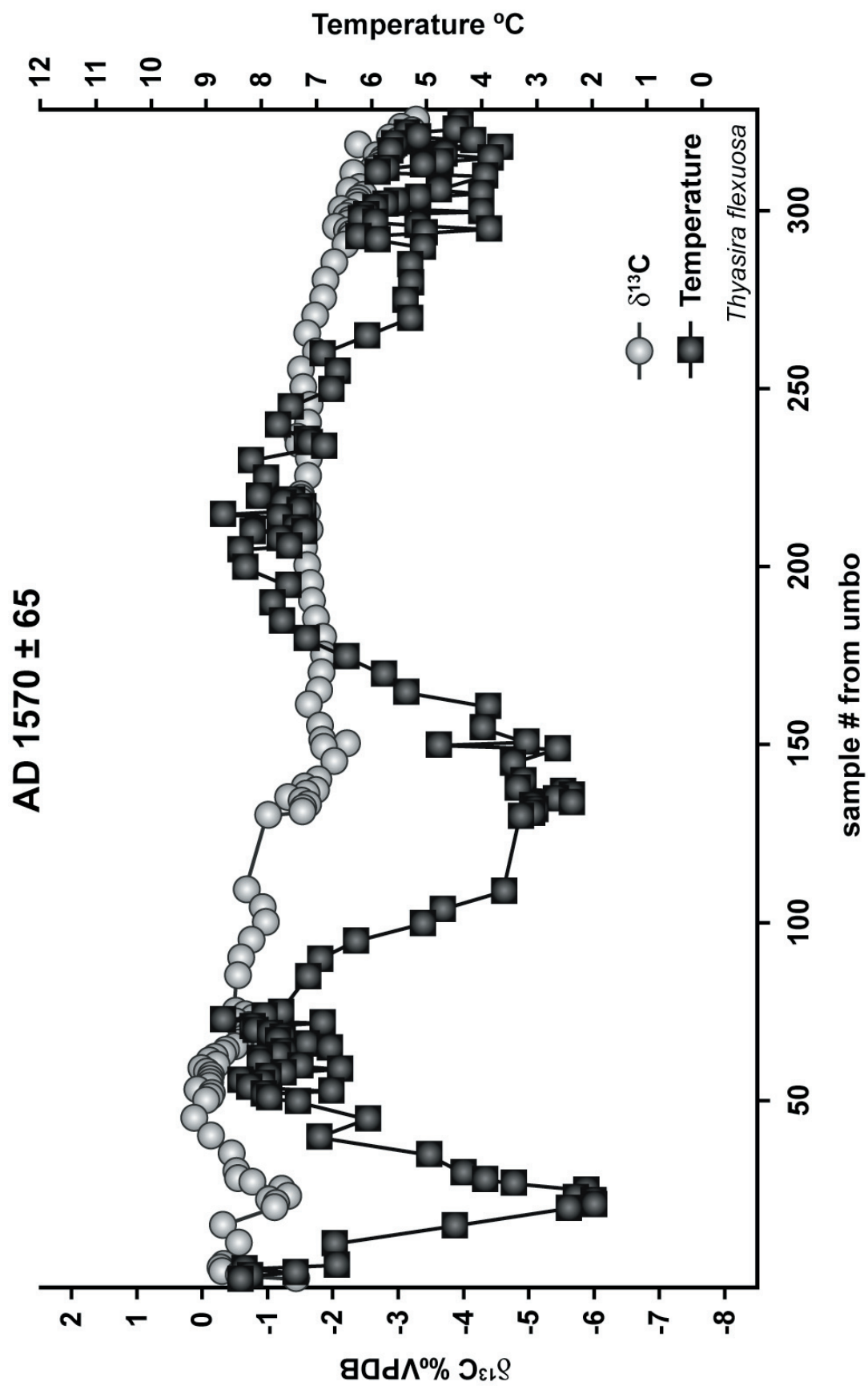


Fig. 2.32. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/24-25 cm, c. AD 1570.

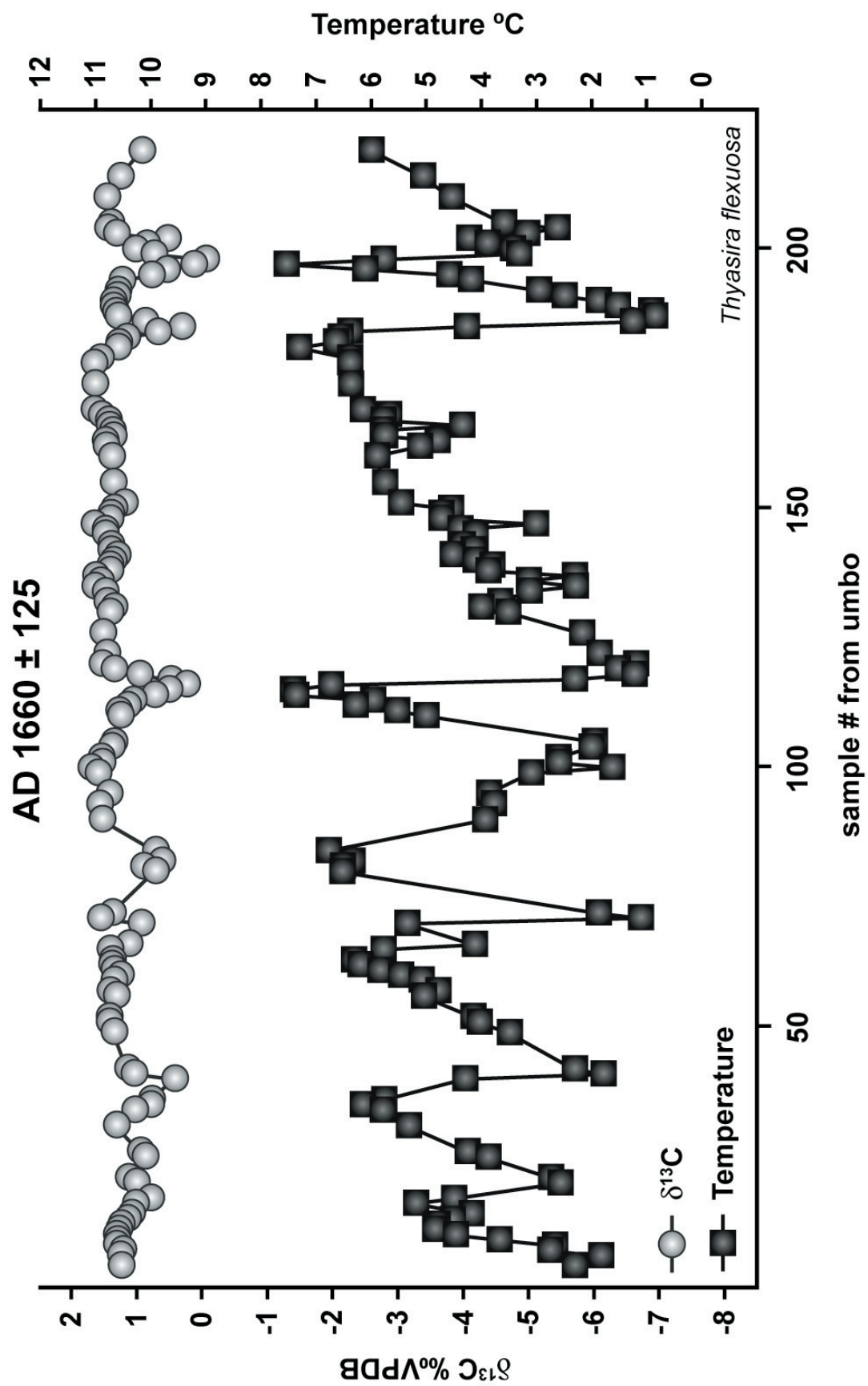


Fig. 2.33. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell MD99-2266/9.5-10.5 cm, c. AD 1660.

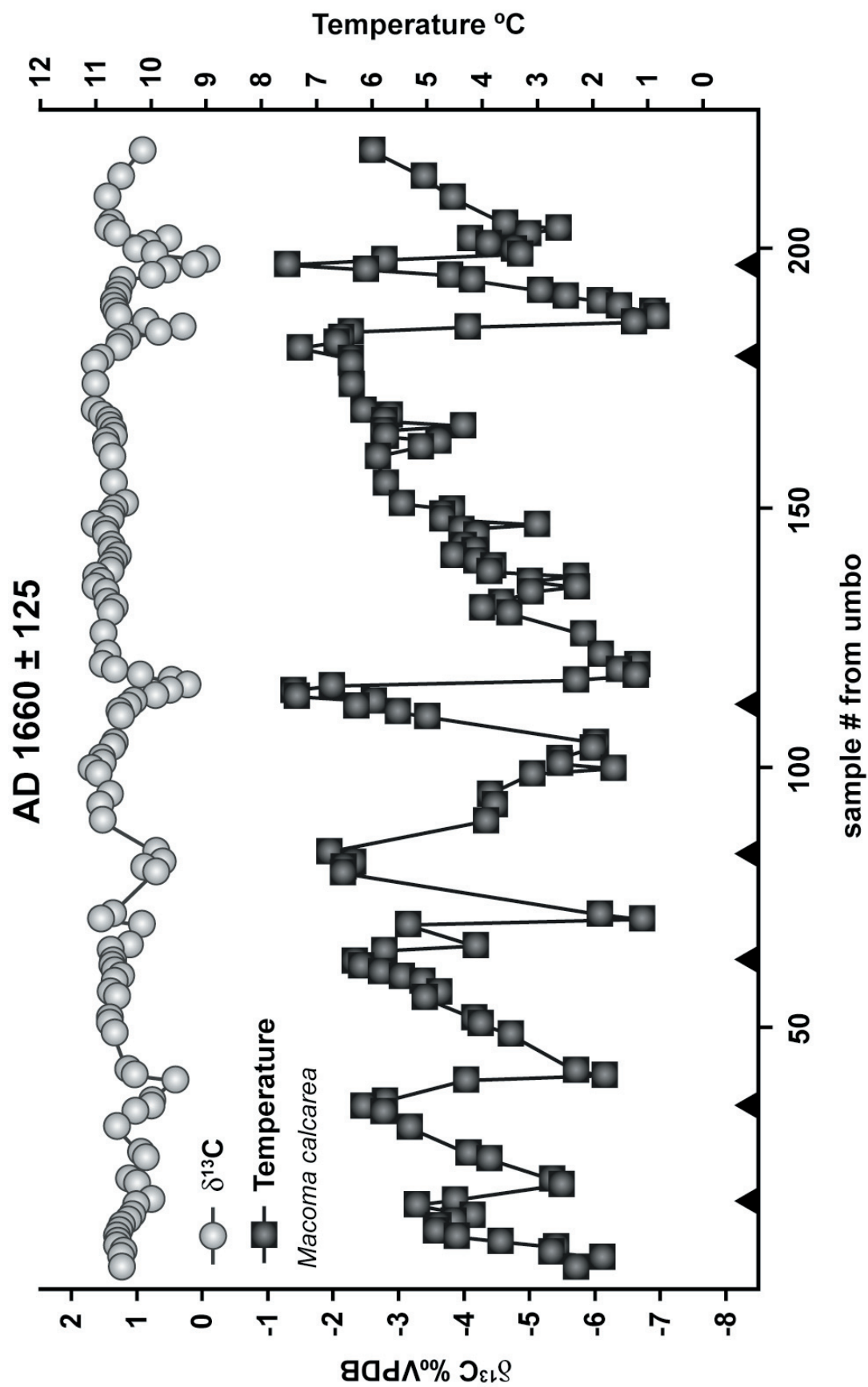


Fig. 2.34. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and reconstructed temperatures of shell B997-341/9.5cm, c. AD 1660. Arrows along the horizontal axis indicate the position of annual external growth lines.

2.7.7 Comparisons to modern climate

In comparison to modern hydrographic measurements, our results indicate that water temperatures have been as high, and even slightly higher, than the temperatures reached in the present century. Temperatures have been as low several times in the past 2,400 years as they were during the Great Salinity Anomaly of 1968-1971, possibly caused by similar processes. The reconstructed temperatures of our record also indicate greater variability in winter temperatures than summer, in accord with air temperatures for Iceland, with variability in winter twice that of the summer months (Hanna et al., 2004).

2.8 Conclusion

Iceland is particularly sensitive to changes in the climate regimes of the north Atlantic region due to its position close to the margins of water masses of Atlantic and Arctic origin. Twenty-six bivalve specimens were recovered from marine sediment cores collected off the northern and northwestern coasts of Iceland, and the shells were microsampled and analyzed for stable oxygen and carbon isotope values, providing the first record of seasonal temperatures and the first qualitative high-resolution record of temperature variability in this important climate region over the last ~2,400 years.

The entire time-series of climate snapshots is shown in Fig. 2.35. The series of discrete intervals from 360 BC to AD 1660 shows variation in both summer and winter temperatures, with coldest temperatures (0-1°C) reached at AD 470, 1120, 1380, 1420, and 1660; and warmest temperatures (above 9°C) recorded from 220 BC to AD 140, and at AD 640, 960, 1250, and 1570. Previously identified warm and cold intervals have been characterized in terms of maximum and minimum seasonal temperatures. The Roman Warm Period in Iceland is characterized by remarkably high summer (13°C, the highest temperature for the entire record) and winter temperatures, while warm but not exceptional summer temperatures and cool winter temperatures characterize the Medieval Warm Period. Written documents indicate that sea exploration in the North Atlantic and the subsequent settlement of Iceland and Greenland occurred during a period of sustained and consistent warmth. High winter temperatures at this time indicate that passages from Norway to Iceland and Greenland would have remained ice-free year-round. Following the first hundred years of settlement in Iceland, decreases in summer and winter temperatures resulted in more frequent crop failures and winters that were harder to survive. Greater variation in winter temperatures could have made subsistence strategies more difficult to implement. Lower winter temperatures could also result in greater frequency and duration of sea-ice, making sea travel more difficult and perhaps contributing to the abandonment of Greenland settlements. The onset of the Little Ice Age is characterized by consistently low minimum winter temperatures.

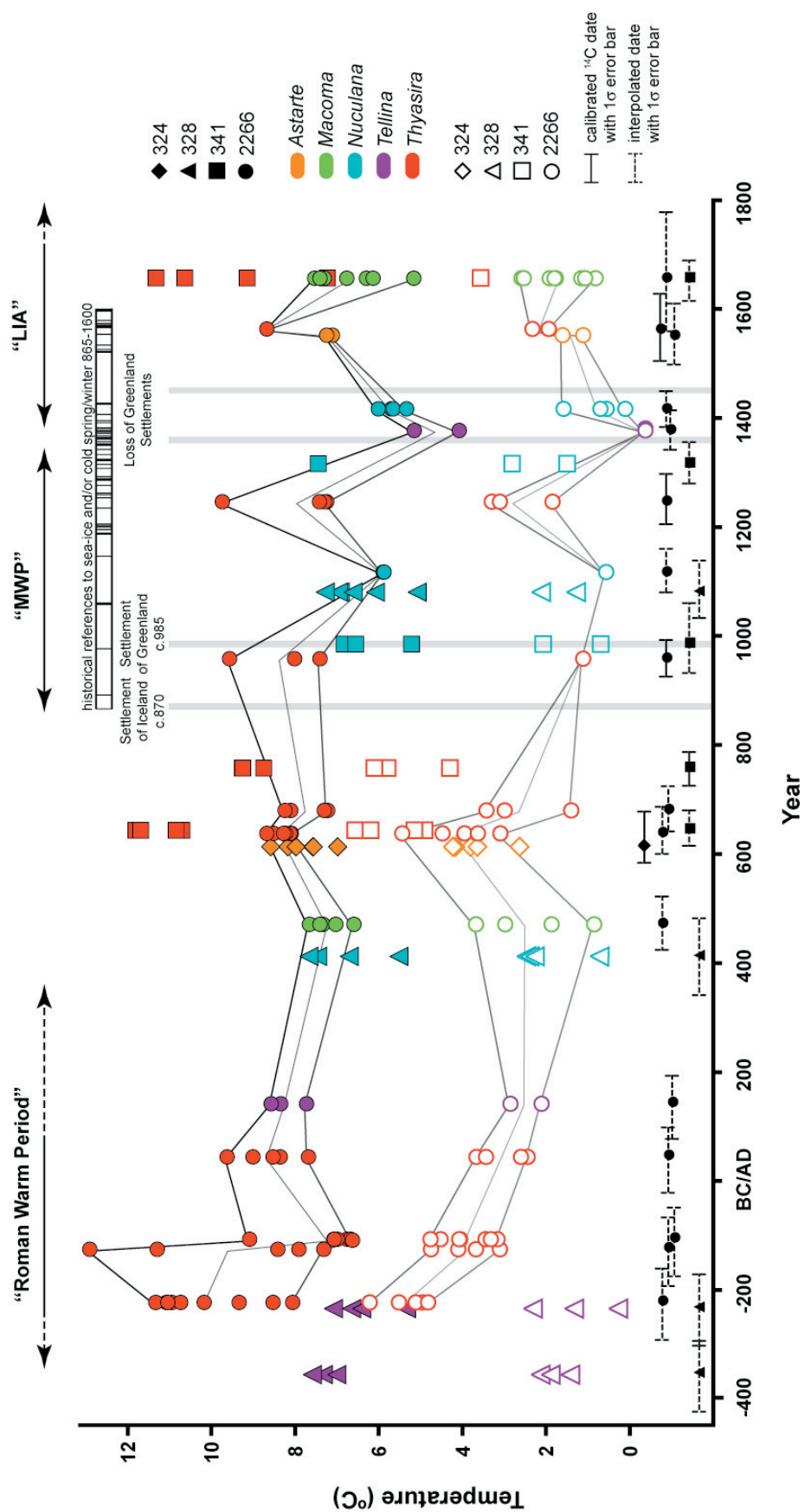


Fig. 2.35. Temperatures derived from the $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{aragonite}}$ values of marine bivalves. Minimum $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{aragonite}}$ values are interpreted as peak summer temperatures (solid symbols) and maximum $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{aragonite}}$ values as minimum winter temperatures (open symbols). Thin lines within the shaded areas connect the average peak summer temperatures and average minimum winter temperature for each shell record.

This is the first quantitative subseasonal to subweekly climate record for the northern and northwest Iceland shelf, providing evidence of rapid climate change and variability in seasonal temperatures.

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APPENDIX:
OXYGEN AND CARBON STABLE ISOTOPE VALUES OF MARINE
BIVALVES

Core	Depth (cm)	Species	Sample #	Lab #	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ‰VPDB	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ‰VPDB
B997- 324PC1	30-32	<i>Astarte borealis</i>	0	5785	2.42	-0.02
			1	5786	2.43	0.08
			5	5787	2.49	0.18
			6	6621	2.55	0.43
			9	6623	2.38	0.20
			10	5788	2.16	-0.13
			11	6624	2.27	-0.29
			19	6811	2.52	0.71
			20	5789	2.80	0.63
			21	6814	2.44	0.20
			22	6625	2.32	-0.08
			23	6812	2.42	-0.05
			25	6825	2.51	-0.39
			36	6827	2.17	-0.49
			37	6826	2.06	-0.55
			38	6813	2.20	-0.67
			39	6627	2.24	-0.48
			40	5790	2.34	-0.13
			42	6815	2.52	0.49
			45	6816	2.76	0.64
			46	392	3.20	0.92
			47	393	2.83	0.45
			48	394	2.76	0.32
			52	395	2.43	-0.31
			53	3383	2.29	-0.27
			54	396	2.53	-0.37
			60	5791	2.75	-0.25
			71	397	3.03	0.63
			73	398	3.16	0.52
			75	3384	3.24	0.49
			76	691	3.08	-0.27
			78	6828	2.91	0.43
			80	5792	3.01	0.66
			82	6629	2.96	0.24
			84	6630	2.49	-0.04

85	6818	2.20	-0.25
87	6819	2.33	-0.06
100	5793	2.92	0.58
102	6829	3.11	1.18
103	399	2.93	0.98
119	6632	2.53	-0.07
120	5794	2.30	-0.15
121	6633	2.52	0.14
121	3422	2.36	0.00
135	402	3.44	1.50
136	3382	3.48	1.61
138	3381	3.12	1.06
140	5795	3.09	1.05
142	3423	2.93	0.83
148	403	2.67	0.35
149	3424	2.44	0.28
150	6634	2.51	-0.05
151	3425	2.58	0.26
160	5796	3.04	0.75
162	1057	2.95	0.64
163	1058	3.10	0.97
165	404	3.02	0.46
170	6635	2.90	0.50
180	5797	3.08	1.43
182	405	2.87	0.92
199	6636	2.87	0.48
200	5798	2.71	0.32
201	6637	2.89	0.71
219	5799	3.15	1.13
240	5800	3.32	1.68
258	6638	3.36	0.93
260	5801	3.44	1.00
261	406	3.34	1.13
262	3427	3.23	0.79
280	5802	3.34	1.43
298	3428	3.13	1.32
300	5803	2.90	0.92
302	3429	3.14	1.06
303	408	3.05	1.08
319	414	2.89	1.16
320	5804	3.38	1.97
321	409	3.24	1.10
323	410	3.09	1.10

			324	3431	2.99	1.00
			340	5808	3.36	0.76
			342	1054	3.29	1.28
			344	1055	2.98	1.26
			350	5809	3.37	1.47
			358	5810	3.30	0.58
B997-328PC	100-101.25	<i>Nuculana</i>				
		<i>tenuisulacata</i>	0	5063	3.33	-1.38
			1	5064	3.30	-1.43
			7	699	2.75	-1.41
			8	700	2.80	-1.45
			9	417	3.03	-1.23
			10	5066	3.43	-1.00
			12	3385	3.27	-0.67
			16	701	2.96	-0.68
			19	6801	3.40	-0.29
			22	6802	3.13	0.32
			24	3387	3.28	0.44
			29	419	2.75	0.34
			30	5068	3.48	0.46
			31	704	3.04	0.35
			32	3388	3.36	0.52
			34	3389	3.40	0.59
			40	5069	3.19	0.35
			41	6803	2.98	0.26
			46	6804	2.67	-0.16
			48	3390	2.86	-0.04
			52	3391	2.75	-0.30
			60	5071	3.28	-0.70
			68	5506	3.32	-0.72
			70	5072	3.56	-0.54
			76	3393	3.49	-0.74
			80	5073	3.44	-1.09
			84	3394	3.45	-1.29
			87	6806	3.46	-1.43
			92	6807	3.42	-1.13
			100	5075	3.69	-0.43
			105	5508	3.86	0.27
			108	6808	3.79	0.48
			110	5076	3.93	0.47
			111	421	3.69	0.63
			119	5509	3.17	0.26

			120	5077	3.27	0.31
			121	5510	3.12	0.18
			122	6809	2.83	0.16
			123	422	2.94	-0.02
			130	5078	3.89	-0.11
			138	6810	3.94	0.21
			139	705	3.97	0.17
			140	5079	4.14	0.85
			141	706	3.20	1.19
			143	1063	3.57	1.00
			146	5080	3.52	1.52
B997-328PC	168.75- 171.25	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	1	5176	1.83	3.17
			8	6723	2.24	3.09
			9	5726	1.59	2.92
			14	707	1.20	3.43
			20	5179	0.84	3.30
			22	5728	0.24	3.48
			23	708	0.10	3.11
			24	6725	0.54	3.71
			26	423	0.69	3.67
			30	5180	1.33	3.25
			38	6727	1.51	3.37
			40	5181	1.27	3.23
			50	5182	1.40	3.49
			54	6729	1.31	3.31
			60	5183	1.12	3.39
			68	709	-0.50	2.94
			70	5184	-0.48	3.08
			71	6731	-0.58	3.09
			80	5185	0.39	3.41
			90	5186	0.42	3.50
			100	5187	-0.18	3.65
			110	5188	1.10	3.45
			119	6733	0.70	3.80
			120	5189	0.71	3.84
			123	710	0.82	3.30
			127	714	0.67	2.80
			128	425	0.47	2.63
			129	6735	0.40	2.78
			130	5190	0.28	2.87
			140	5191	-0.79	3.34

150	5192	-0.46	3.57
159	6737	-0.44	3.75
160	5193	-0.44	3.86
162	426	-0.24	3.78
170	5194	0.18	3.48
179	715	0.21	2.68
180	5198	0.07	2.63
181	716	0.08	2.58
182	1067	-0.23	2.77
183	1068	-0.18	2.67
190	5199	-0.20	3.24
200	5200	-0.34	3.68
208	428	0.07	3.80
210	5201	0.46	4.27
211	718	0.52	3.90
212	429	0.22	3.74
220	5202	0.06	3.18
221	431	0.34	2.81
223	720	-0.01	3.19
230	5203	-0.06	3.73
238	432	0.09	3.86
240	5204	0.37	3.89
242	721	0.13	3.55
248	722	0.26	3.25
250	5205	-0.09	3.31
251	723	-0.02	3.09
255	5206	0.39	3.63
256	5207	0.18	3.63

B997-328PC 238.5-241.25 *Tellina tenuis*

0	558	3.45	1.05
1	872	3.41	0.87
2	964	3.23	0.69
6	2767	3.14	-0.27
7	2768	3.28	0.04
8	2769	3.61	0.65
9	567	3.79	1.09
14	568	3.90	1.28
19	569	3.88	1.68
21	966	3.93	1.70
22	967	4.05	1.83
23	874	4.39	1.25
24	570	3.97	2.04
25	875	3.53	0.54

27	881	2.72	-0.64
28	882	2.77	-0.29
29	571	3.11	-0.07
30	883	2.98	-0.02
31	884	2.90	0.05
32	968	3.13	-0.04
34	572	3.33	0.46
39	573	3.53	0.82
41	974	3.57	1.04
42	885	3.31	0.99
43	886	3.49	0.91
44	574	3.88	1.15
45	887	3.45	0.94
46	888	3.46	0.98
47	975	3.69	0.90
48	976	3.70	0.81
49	575	3.69	0.97
50	977	3.73	1.00
53	2770	4.12	1.29
54	576	3.04	0.44
57	980	3.15	-0.49
58	889	2.82	0.08
59	577	2.99	0.18
60	890	2.87	0.36
61	981	3.10	0.25
64	578	3.14	-0.38
69	579	3.06	0.63
74	580	3.14	-0.23
79	581	3.41	0.86
84	582	3.40	1.13
89	583	3.46	1.28
94	588	3.40	0.92
98	891	3.40	1.16
99	589	3.60	1.37
100	892	3.15	1.22
101	982	3.39	1.27
103	893	3.28	0.79
104	590	3.24	1.19
105	894	3.40	0.20
109	591	3.29	1.04
114	592	3.51	1.02
117	983	3.47	0.53
118	895	3.29	0.58

119	593	3.74	0.94
120	896	3.45	0.27
121	984	3.69	0.28
123	985	3.63	-0.08
124	594	3.64	-0.29
125	986	3.72	-0.44
126	2772	3.88	-0.71
127	2773	3.57	-2.46
128	2774	3.34	-2.60
129	595	3.33	-1.54
130	2775	2.88	-1.78
131	987	2.96	-1.09
132	988	2.99	-0.70
133	897	3.02	-1.00
134	596	3.17	-0.26
135	898	3.18	-0.43
139	597	3.49	0.64
144	598	3.58	0.72
149	599	3.71	0.72
150	2776	3.54	0.73
151	2766	3.50	0.86
152	2777	3.58	1.02
154	600	3.72	1.07
155	2778	3.48	1.09
157	2779	3.67	1.12
158	989	3.39	1.02
159	601	3.74	1.09
160	990	3.50	0.86
164	602	3.63	0.92
169	603	3.55	0.75
174	604	3.72	1.17
179	605	3.57	0.80
184	606	3.61	0.71
189	648	3.48	0.55
194	649	3.53	0.82
196	2780	3.48	-0.05
197	2781	3.60	-0.41
198	2782	3.41	-0.49
199	650	3.41	-0.13
200	2783	3.51	0.01
201	2784	3.54	0.16
202	2785	3.60	0.29
204	651	3.59	0.61

			209	652	3.71	0.85
			219	797	3.82	0.49
			224	798	3.77	0.68
			229	799	3.84	0.55
			233	2789	3.75	0.32
			234	800	3.89	0.39
			235	2790	3.85	0.27
			239	801	3.69	-0.42
			244	802	3.82	-0.22
			249	803	3.81	0.36
			254	804	3.73	0.23
			259	805	3.83	0.46
			264	806	3.94	0.75
			268	1014	3.95	0.60
			269	807	3.96	0.49
			271	1177	3.81	0.40
			274	951	3.84	0.48
			279	952	4.00	0.63
			284	953	3.98	0.77
			289	954	4.04	0.15
			294	955	4.01	0.10
			299	956	3.93	-0.20
			304	957	3.89	-0.98
			309	958	3.87	-0.74
			310	959	3.92	-0.47
			311	960	3.94	-0.65
			312	961	3.96	-0.39
			313	962	4.02	-0.43
B997-328PC	248.75- 257.25	<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	0	13682	3.48	-0.23
			2	865	2.89	-0.50
			3	14719	3.10	-0.20
			4	13683	2.96	-0.15
			8	13684	3.35	0.79
			9	14722	3.34	0.78
			10	2719	3.29	0.95
			11	2720	3.29	0.95
			12	14723	3.11	0.86
			13	14724	3.25	1.00
			14	13685	3.10	1.00
			19	13686	3.25	0.32
			24	13687	3.52	0.76

27	14725	3.67	1.14
28	14726	3.76	1.23
29	13688	3.92	1.44
30	14727	3.75	1.38
32	866	3.66	1.25
33	867	3.56	1.30
34	13689	3.81	1.53
35	2722	3.72	1.51
39	13690	3.60	1.14
44	13691	3.14	0.78
45	2723	3.11	0.84
46	868	2.66	0.98
47	869	2.72	1.07
48	14729	2.70	1.32
49	13692	2.86	1.46
50	14730	2.70	1.47
51	14731	2.77	1.47
52	14732	2.77	1.45
53	14733	2.81	1.38
54	13693	2.83	1.37
55	14734	2.79	1.34
59	13694	2.96	1.30
64	13695	3.19	1.18
68	14735	3.14	1.16
69	13696	3.28	1.27
70	14736	3.17	1.16
74	13697	3.22	1.29
79	13698	3.23	1.21
85	14503	3.22	0.95
89	14737	3.28	0.86
90	14504	3.07	0.79
91	14742	3.22	0.86
95	14505	3.14	0.75
100	14506	3.14	0.75
103	14745	3.29	0.77
104	14746	3.26	0.73
105	14507	3.14	0.71
110	14508	3.32	0.68
111	14743	3.42	0.70
112	14744	3.60	0.78
113	14747	3.63	0.82
114	14748	3.65	0.83
115	14509	3.75	0.94

116	14749	3.84	0.91
120	14510	3.55	0.86
124	2726	3.51	0.43
125	14511	3.47	0.41
126	2727	3.53	0.42
128	2729	3.68	0.48
129	2730	3.73	0.48
130	14512	3.53	0.48
135	14513	3.61	0.90
140	14514	3.73	1.17
144	14753	3.72	1.32
145	14515	3.63	1.35
146	14754	3.75	1.44
147	14755	3.73	1.48
150	14516	3.70	1.60
153	14756	3.74	1.58
154	14757	3.76	1.57
156	870	3.52	1.34
157	871	3.71	1.20
158	14758	3.98	1.47
160	14518	3.51	1.07
161	14760	3.56	0.98
164	920	3.56	0.93
165	921	3.81	0.91
166	812	2.71	0.60
167	1006	2.70	0.49
168	1007	2.95	0.65
170	1008	2.87	0.59
171	813	3.33	0.67
172	1009	3.42	0.94
173	2731	3.31	0.81
176	814	3.35	0.25
177	933	2.67	0.74
179	934	2.64	0.90
180	935	2.60	1.04
181	815	2.87	0.90
182	936	2.64	1.28
183	937	2.78	1.16
189	2305	3.18	1.14
190	2306	3.28	1.19
191	817	3.24	1.02
192	2307	3.28	1.10
193	2308	3.22	1.07

194	2309	3.26	1.05
195	938	3.01	1.13
196	818	3.35	0.95
197	939	3.33	1.04
198	2310	3.51	1.12
199	940	3.18	0.94
202	942	3.02	1.15
203	943	3.19	1.02
206	820	3.32	0.72
211	821	3.43	0.73
216	822	3.43	0.54
221	823	3.45	0.63
226	824	3.51	0.53
231	825	3.65	0.46
236	826	3.65	0.45
241	827	3.74	0.34
246	828	3.80	0.02
251	829	3.68	0.42
256	830	3.73	0.21
260	2733	3.97	0.43
261	835	3.72	0.13
262	2734	3.65	0.31
266	836	3.59	0.57
271	837	3.78	0.20
276	838	3.75	0.30
278	2312	3.69	0.31
279	2311	3.77	0.37
280	944	3.48	0.32
281	839	3.95	0.05
282	945	3.62	0.23
286	840	3.68	0.41
291	841	3.65	0.47
292	2313	3.64	0.53
293	2314	3.83	0.56
294	2315	3.90	0.64
295	1005	3.21	0.32
296	842	4.05	0.09
297	1010	3.62	0.60
298	2316	3.72	0.55
301	843	3.72	0.65
304	2317	3.88	0.79
305	2318	4.00	0.87
306	844	3.87	0.60

307	2319	4.10	0.39
308	2320	3.98	0.35
311	845	3.46	-0.08
313	2321	2.95	0.00
314	2322	2.81	0.31
315	1011	2.74	0.58
316	846	2.76	0.33
317	1012	2.80	0.62
318	1013	2.84	0.67
319	2369	2.93	0.53
320	2328	2.89	0.46
321	847	2.78	0.35
322	2329	3.00	0.54
323	2330	2.97	0.54
326	848	3.19	0.05
331	849	3.26	0.42
336	850	3.21	0.47
341	851	3.23	0.42
346	852	3.28	-0.39
349	2331	3.59	-0.18
350	2332	3.57	-0.40
351	853	3.58	-0.27
352	2333	3.43	-0.31
353	2334	3.55	-0.33
354	2335	3.33	-0.98
355	2336	3.30	-1.06
356	858	3.33	-1.17
357	2383	3.34	-0.70
358	2384	3.36	-0.30
361	859	3.61	-0.16
364	2385	3.40	0.08
365	2386	3.45	0.10
366	860	3.84	-0.31
368	2388	2.98	-0.14
369	2735	3.25	0.24
370	2389	3.26	0.29
371	861	3.45	0.16
372	2390	3.39	0.21
373	2391	3.39	0.02
376	862	3.71	-0.15
380	2392	3.60	-1.24
381	863	3.79	-1.13

B997- 341PC3	9.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	11157	1.53	-7.94
			1	14134	1.71	-7.67
			3	14112	1.53	-7.41
			5	11158	1.43	-6.92
			6	14972	1.65	-6.31
			7	14973	1.83	-6.49
			8	14113	1.99	-6.44
			9	14114	2.07	-6.19
			10	11159	2.14	-6.40
			11	14115	2.25	-6.81
			13	14975	1.89	-6.37
			14	14976	1.90	-6.06
			15	11160	1.80	-5.87
			19	14116	1.78	-5.59
			20	11161	1.74	-5.52
			22	2802	1.58	-5.48
			23	2803	1.72	-5.34
			24	14117	1.85	-5.22
			25	11162	1.85	-5.10
			26	14118	1.92	-5.45
			27	2804	1.81	-5.75
			28	2805	1.97	-5.94
			29	2806	1.80	-6.01
			30	11163	1.80	-6.30
			34	14119	1.79	-6.73
			35	11164	1.75	-7.04
			36	2807	1.96	-7.00
			37	11191	1.81	-8.17
			40	11165	1.90	-6.56
			41	14977	2.22	-5.85
			42	14978	2.16	-4.94
			45	11166	2.50	-5.01
			47	14979	2.30	-5.46
			50	11167	1.99	-5.74
			52	14120	1.93	-5.70
			55	11168	1.98	-5.12
			59	14121	2.29	-4.95
			60	11169	2.38	-5.01
			65	11170	2.43	-5.83
			67	14122	2.30	-4.68
			70	11171	2.33	-4.65
			75	11172	2.36	-3.70

80	11173	2.10	-4.07
85	11174	2.29	-4.18
90	11175	2.38	-4.28
91	11185	2.95	-3.48
92	11186	3.06	-2.88
94	11188	3.16	-3.44
95	11176	3.05	-3.38
100	11180	3.15	-2.37
103	14124	3.24	-1.97
105	11181	3.08	-1.28
108	14132	3.26	-1.10
109	14133	3.13	-1.16
110	11182	2.53	-1.61
111	14138	2.93	-1.42
112	14139	2.87	-1.55
113	14140	2.80	-1.73
114	14141	2.67	-2.07
115	11183	2.51	-2.17
116	11189	2.55	-2.39
117	11190	2.41	-2.48
119	11184	2.38	-2.59
120	14142	2.49	-2.46
125	14143	2.56	-2.29
131	14985	2.83	-1.58
132	14986	2.90	-1.46
133	14987	3.04	-1.44
135	14145	3.13	-1.63
136	14991	2.91	-1.87
138	15003	3.17	-2.07
143	15060	3.10	-3.08
144	13728	2.84	-3.60
145	13729	2.91	-2.96
146	13730	3.18	-3.27
147	2808	3.15	-3.43
156	13731	2.91	-2.52
158	13733	2.69	-3.23
159	13734	3.10	-3.04
160	14135	2.84	-3.98
167	14147	2.84	-3.37
172	14148	2.82	-4.25
180	14995	2.88	-3.69
184	14150	2.56	-2.03
189	15001	2.73	-3.09

B997-341PC3	35.25	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	0	5537	3.36	-1.15
			1	5538	3.27	-1.10
			4	5600	3.17	-1.07
			5	5539	3.30	-1.07
			5	5605	3.30	-1.04
			10	5540	3.38	-1.07
			11	6652	3.26	-1.02
			18	5601	3.14	-1.02
			20	5541	3.22	-0.99
			23	592	3.08	-0.96
			38	5603	3.55	-0.11
			40	5542	3.67	-0.07
			42	5604	3.70	0.04
			44	6654	3.76	0.11
			46	593	3.57	0.10
			60	5543	3.41	0.28
			81	5606	2.77	0.57
			96	724	2.62	0.48
			97	725	2.63	0.49
			101	5607	2.33	0.31
			103	6655	2.60	0.46
			104	6656	2.60	0.50
			105	595	2.46	0.37
			120	5546	2.39	0.11
			140	5547	2.48	-0.25
			160	5548	2.76	0.20
			180	5549	2.71	-0.74
			190	5550	2.99	-0.11
			195	5551	3.44	0.70
			196	5608	3.44	0.87
			197	5609	3.35	0.94
B997-341PC3	56	<i>Nuculana tenuisulacata</i>	0	5042	3.82	0.03
			10	5045	3.58	1.35
			14	596	2.47	0.96
			16	3432	2.63	0.70
			18	3433	2.75	0.49
			19	5485	2.77	0.43
			20	5046	3.14	0.41
			21	5486	3.14	0.46
			30	5047	3.54	0.44

39	5487	3.39	0.44
41	5491	3.42	0.44
49	5492	3.49	-0.01
50	5049	3.72	0.04
51	5493	3.59	-0.04
57	597	3.90	0.59
59	5494	3.78	0.54
60	5050	3.96	0.76
61	5495	3.70	0.78
70	5051	3.09	0.98
75	5496	2.54	0.45
77	3434	2.68	0.51
78	3435	2.59	0.44
80	5052	2.54	0.44
85	1071	2.54	-0.07
88	5497	2.79	0.07
93	3437	2.88	0.32
99	5499	3.16	0.21
100	5054	3.25	0.38
101	5500	3.62	0.49
104	3438	3.12	0.36
105	3439	3.36	0.44
110	5055	3.60	0.21
114	599	3.54	0.24
120	5056	3.59	0.61
124	3440	3.43	1.44
125	5501	2.86	1.23
129	605	3.68	1.13
132	5061	3.67	1.52

B997- 341PC3	66.25	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	2	11682	1.80	-6.78
			3	11683	2.45	-5.97
			6	14959	3.01	-5.15
			9	10008	2.77	-5.14
			10	11685	2.91	-5.42
			11	11686	3.08	-3.49
			12	11117	2.56	-3.50
			14	10009	2.13	-4.18
			15	11119	2.00	-4.47
			17	11687	2.05	-4.26
			18	11688	2.05	-4.13
			19	10010	2.02	-3.91

20	11689	2.11	-3.63
21	11690	2.02	-3.38
22	14964	1.90	-3.16
24	10011	2.15	-3.02
25	11121	2.26	-2.99
26	11122	2.31	-3.17
27	11123	2.39	-3.42
28	10475	2.28	-3.61
30	10471	2.43	-3.84
32	11692	2.49	-4.11
34	10013	2.46	-4.42
36	11694	2.51	-5.19
39	10014	2.62	-5.50
40	11126	2.72	-5.61
43	14965	2.09	-5.00
44	14966	1.97	-4.76
45	10015	1.98	-4.21
46	14967	2.02	-3.94
47	14968	1.90	-3.81
51	14969	1.98	-3.68
60	10018	2.51	-2.53
61	10019	2.53	-3.84
62	11131	2.65	-2.63
66	11698	2.35	-4.90
67	11699	2.56	-4.34
68	10477	2.58	-4.22
70	10025	2.31	-4.60
71	11704	2.30	-4.76
72	11705	2.61	-4.41
73	11706	2.57	-5.23
75	10026	2.21	-5.04
76	10473	2.30	-5.41
77	11707	2.34	-5.47
80	11708	2.42	-5.20
81	10027	2.27	-4.92
84	11134	2.02	-3.99
87	11709	2.12	-3.55
88	11710	2.30	-4.46
89	11711	2.30	-4.72
90	11135	2.45	-4.82
92	10476	2.35	-5.05
94	11136	2.57	-4.85

B997- 341PC3	91.75	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	5	5213	1.50	-4.52
			10	5214	1.42	-4.62
			11	5234	1.36	-4.39
			19	5215	1.50	-4.35
			21	5235	1.59	-4.51
			30	5216	1.40	-3.91
			31	5236	1.45	-3.83
			35	5264	1.59	-4.20
			37	5679	1.69	-3.96
			40	5217	1.75	-3.11
			41	5239	1.50	-3.02
			45	5680	1.45	-2.68
			46	5238	1.32	-3.34
			50	5218	1.66	-3.83
			60	5219	2.20	-3.05
			61	5240	2.38	-2.95
			63	731	2.41	-2.95
			65	5720	2.54	-2.92
			67	5721	2.50	-3.11
			70	5220	2.29	-3.14
			72	5241	2.24	-3.05
			80	5221	1.39	-2.70
			87	6658	1.34	-3.39
			93	5265	1.49	-4.60
			97	5258	1.93	-4.57
			100	5223	2.18	-4.54
			102	5259	2.60	-4.10
			105	607	2.70	-3.34
			106	608	2.70	-3.09
			108	6660	2.93	-2.62
			109	5723	2.70	-2.75
			110	5224	1.57	-3.00
			112	6688	1.93	-3.62
			119	5261	2.29	-4.30
			120	5225	2.62	-3.95
			121	609	1.76	-3.69
			122	610	1.53	-3.50
			123	733	1.63	-3.33
			128	5724	2.49	-3.84
			129	5226	2.88	-3.74
			131	6721	2.39	-3.84
			135	5262	2.49	-4.52

			137	5263	2.56	-4.48
MD99-2266	9.5-10.5	<i>Macoma calcaria</i>	5	10450	2.67	0.90
			10	11142	2.90	1.22
			14	10050	3.03	1.44
			19	10451	3.26	1.37
			20	13879	3.49	1.42
			21	13880	3.36	1.28
			22	13881	3.10	0.51
			23	13882	3.18	0.83
			24	10051	3.30	0.99
			25	10452	3.32	0.71
			26	14866	2.73	-0.08
			27	13735	2.31	0.11
			28	13736	2.65	0.53
			29	10453	3.02	0.75
			30	13737	3.11	1.20
			32	11143	3.41	1.26
			33	11144	3.52	1.27
			34	10052	3.68	1.34
			35	11145	3.76	1.33
			36	13738	3.91	1.30
			37	14867	3.93	1.27
			38	14868	3.83	0.85
			39	10454	3.09	0.29
			40	14869	2.58	0.65
			41	14870	2.54	1.13
			42	14871	2.52	1.25
			43	13739	2.36	1.26
			45	10455	2.58	1.53
			46	13740	2.58	1.63
			50	10456	2.59	1.62
			55	10457	2.64	1.64
			56	2358	2.75	1.53
			57	2359	2.73	1.41
			58	1076	3.07	1.41
			59	2360	2.72	1.36
			60	10458	2.73	1.34
			61	1178	2.96	1.47
			62	2361	2.89	1.46
			64	10055	2.70	1.36
			69	10459	2.73	1.34
			73	10056	2.80	1.17

74	1179	3.02	1.33
75	1062	2.98	1.37
76	1063	2.98	1.39
77	14872	3.40	1.64
78	1064	3.06	1.47
79	1065	3.13	1.46
81	1066	3.07	1.38
82	1067	3.12	1.37
83	10057	3.03	1.28
84	1068	3.13	1.33
85	1069	3.20	1.39
86	1070	3.19	1.39
87	14873	3.57	1.61
88	13741	3.37	1.53
89	14874	3.57	1.62
90	1071	3.37	1.46
92	1072	3.24	1.44
93	10058	3.16	1.32
94	1073	3.27	1.39
98	13742	3.60	1.50
102	11146	3.68	1.44
104	10059	3.85	1.50
105	11147	3.76	1.33
106	10460	3.84	0.93
107	13743	3.57	0.46
108	13744	2.50	0.22
109	13745	2.34	0.49
110	13750	2.35	0.70
111	13751	2.68	1.03
112	11148	2.61	1.13
113	10060	2.78	1.25
114	11149	2.91	1.23
119	1074	3.66	1.33
120	1075	3.64	1.36
122	13753	3.50	1.52
123	10061	3.50	1.52
124	13754	3.74	1.69
125	13755	3.38	1.57
129	13756	3.19	1.41
131	11150	3.21	1.55
134	13757	3.17	1.51
140	10467	2.49	0.69
142	11192	2.59	0.59

			143	10063	2.55	0.87
			144	11193	2.55	0.70
			152	11194	3.68	1.35
			153	10064	3.87	1.53
			154	11195	2.83	0.91
			158	14889	3.13	1.10
			159	10468	2.73	1.39
			161	13759	2.60	1.35
			162	13760	2.63	1.36
			163	10065	2.71	1.33
			164	11196	2.80	1.23
			165	11197	2.89	1.33
			167	13761	2.97	1.39
			168	13762	2.90	1.29
			172	13763	3.12	1.40
			173	10066	3.15	1.40
			175	13764	3.28	1.33
			182	13765	3.57	1.12
			183	10067	3.70	1.02
			184	13766	3.09	0.40
			188	10441	2.73	0.75
			189	11199	2.64	0.77
			190	13767	2.72	1.00
			193	10442	2.84	1.29
			198	10443	3.09	0.93
			199	10470	3.19	0.85
			203	13768	3.46	1.11
			204	10444	3.51	0.98
			207	14891	3.04	0.76
			208	14892	2.87	1.00
			210	14893	3.11	1.05
			211	14894	3.03	1.12
			212	14895	2.96	1.22
			213	14896	2.95	1.26
			214	10446	3.04	1.29
			215	14897	3.23	1.28
			216	14898	3.48	1.29
			217	14899	3.46	1.19
			218	13874	3.69	1.23
			220	13875	3.57	1.22
MD99-2266	24-25	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	13602	3.06	-3.29
			2	2363	3.04	-3.05

3	2364	2.83	-3.22
4	2365	2.88	-3.07
5	13603	3.12	-2.87
6	2366	2.77	-2.99
7	1095	3.24	-2.39
8	1183	2.76	-2.95
9	15042	2.99	-2.91
10	13604	3.20	-2.67
11	15043	2.98	-2.76
12	1184	2.90	-2.74
13	1185	2.74	-2.71
14	2368	2.70	-2.61
15	13605	3.17	-2.32
19	15044	2.97	-2.42
20	13606	3.16	-2.26
21	15045	2.88	-2.48
22	1186	2.78	-2.40
23	1187	2.74	-2.38
24	2367	2.69	-2.39
25	13607	3.15	-2.13
26	2374	2.65	-2.28
27	2375	2.63	-2.21
28	1180	2.69	-2.26
29	15046	2.88	-2.24
30	13608	3.19	-2.05
31	15047	2.91	-2.22
32	1181	2.62	-2.28
33	2376	2.70	-2.28
35	13609	2.90	-2.20
40	13610	2.84	-2.03
45	13611	2.85	-1.88
50	13612	2.83	-1.85
55	13613	2.84	-1.73
60	13614	2.66	-1.61
65	13615	2.46	-1.74
70	13616	2.53	-1.51
75	13617	2.50	-1.55
80	13618	2.33	-1.64
85	13619	2.28	-1.62
89	14876	2.40	-1.47
90	13620	2.41	-1.59
91	14877	2.47	-1.48
95	13703	2.16	-1.63

100	13704	2.22	-1.62
105	13705	2.19	-1.51
106	1086	2.33	-1.50
107	1182	2.30	-1.51
108	15048	2.38	-1.46
109	15049	2.37	-1.45
110	13706	2.04	-1.60
111	1085	2.28	-1.50
114	1089	2.35	-1.43
115	13707	2.16	-1.64
115	1088	2.39	-1.48
117	2377	2.28	-1.45
119	2378	2.32	-1.45
120	13708	2.11	-1.56
125	13709	2.13	-1.61
130	13710	2.32	-1.66
135	13711	2.25	-1.68
140	13712	2.29	-1.74
145	13713	2.40	-1.85
150	13714	2.57	-1.86
155	13715	2.73	-1.83
160	13716	2.83	-1.79
164	14878	3.19	-1.63
170	13718	3.16	-1.80
174	14879	3.35	-1.84
175	13719	2.97	-2.22
176	14880	3.49	-1.86
180	13720	3.29	-2.02
185	13721	3.34	-1.77
187	1090	3.32	-1.57
188	1091	3.52	-1.75
189	14881	3.56	-1.60
190	13647	3.49	-1.32
191	14882	3.56	-1.52
192	1092	3.38	-1.62
193	1093	3.40	-1.55
194	1094	3.38	-1.53
195	13648	3.33	-1.01
216	13652	3.26	-0.68
221	13657	2.99	-0.93
225	13658	2.90	-0.97
230	13659	2.61	-0.75
235	13660	2.46	-0.59

240	13661	2.40	-0.54
250	13663	2.29	-0.51
251	2379	2.21	-0.65
252	2380	2.04	-0.77
253	14883	2.47	-0.51
254	14526	2.16	-0.73
255	13664	2.18	-0.71
256	14527	2.24	-0.73
257	14528	2.29	-0.72
258	14529	2.28	-0.59
259	14530	2.40	-0.56
260	13665	2.50	-0.50
261	14531	2.30	-0.36
262	14532	2.27	-0.31
263	14533	2.20	-0.19
264	14534	2.20	-0.10
265	13666	2.37	-0.22
266	14535	2.54	0.02
267	14536	2.30	-0.07
268	14537	2.23	-0.13
269	14538	2.11	-0.12
270	13667	2.21	-0.11
271	14539	2.15	-0.11
272	14884	2.50	0.08
273	2381	2.21	-0.14
274	2382	2.24	-0.12
275	13668	2.36	-0.05
280	13669	2.66	0.13
285	13670	2.45	-0.12
290	13671	2.93	-0.45
295	13672	3.08	-0.52
297	14544	3.17	-0.54
298	14540	3.30	-0.77
300	13673	3.62	-1.22
302	14541	3.57	-1.32
303	14542	3.65	-1.02
304	14543	3.66	-1.14
305	13674	3.54	-1.11
310	13675	3.04	-0.31
315	14519	2.52	-0.56
321	14520	2.53	-0.33
322	1188	2.13	-0.28
323	1102	2.35	-0.29

			324	1103	2.15	-0.56
			325	14521	2.12	-1.44
MD99-2266	26-26.5	<i>Astarte cf. castanea</i>	2	908	2.47	1.29
			3	909	2.51	1.44
			6	910	2.74	2.08
			7	2792	2.41	1.98
			8	911	2.90	2.13
			9	613	2.55	1.77
			10	2793	2.54	1.85
			11	2794	2.44	1.82
			12	2795	2.64	1.89
			13	2796	2.54	1.93
			14	614	2.67	1.85
			19	615	2.71	2.23
			24	616	2.77	2.38
			29	617	2.71	2.12
			34	618	2.72	1.86
			39	619	2.71	2.04
			44	620	2.84	2.00
			49	621	2.81	1.90
			54	622	2.76	1.85
			59	623	2.82	1.99
			64	624	2.92	2.28
			69	625	2.94	1.98
			74	626	2.84	1.74
			79	627	2.93	1.56
			84	628	3.07	1.65
			89	629	3.06	1.51
			94	634	3.06	1.64
			99	635	3.13	1.66
			104	636	3.20	1.54
			109	637	3.38	1.44
			114	638	3.44	1.29
			115	912	3.60	1.54
			116	913	3.86	1.11
			117	914	3.51	1.39
			118	915	3.51	1.28
			119	639	3.46	0.77
			120	916	3.76	1.04
			121	917	3.63	1.00
			122	2797	3.21	0.77
			123	2798	3.26	0.74

			124	640	3.30	0.44
			130	641	2.85	0.26
			131	2706	2.54	0.20
			132	2711	2.44	0.34
			133	918	2.43	0.50
			134	642	2.37	0.76
			135	919	2.48	0.85
			139	643	2.52	0.89
			144	644	2.44	0.65
			149	645	2.52	0.59
			154	646	2.55	0.71
			159	647	2.43	0.68
			164	1290	2.69	0.65
			169	1291	2.74	0.39
			174	1292	2.89	0.62
			179	1293	2.93	1.09
			184	1294	2.98	1.21
			189	1295	2.91	1.09
			194	1296	3.07	0.97
			199	1297	3.11	0.98
			210	2700	3.00	0.79
			220	2701	3.29	0.40
			230	2702	3.64	0.71
			231	2703	3.70	0.86
			232	2704	3.74	0.86
			233	2705	3.23	0.54
			235	2707	3.35	1.06
			236	2708	3.13	1.18
			240	2709	3.04	1.40
			247	2710	3.75	1.22
MD99-2266	46.5-47.5	<i>Nuculana</i>				
		<i>tenuisulacata</i>	0	2683	3.21	0.76
			1	2684	3.25	0.78
			2	2685	3.50	0.76
			3	2686	3.66	0.66
			4	2744	3.97	0.88
			5	2745	4.11	0.99
			6	2787	4.03	1.07
			7	2788	3.82	1.10
			10	2687	3.08	1.10
			17	2789	2.76	0.54
			18	2790	2.79	0.59

19	2746	2.92	0.57
20	2688	2.74	0.53
21	2747	2.95	0.55
30	2689	3.15	0.87
37	2791	3.68	0.67
38	2792	3.80	0.79
39	2748	4.00	0.92
40	2690	3.80	0.92
41	2793	3.94	1.13
48	2794	2.86	1.45
49	2798	2.82	1.42
50	2691	2.67	1.32
51	2799	2.73	1.11
52	2800	2.75	1.10
60	2692	2.97	0.77
68	2801	3.65	0.95
69	2802	3.74	1.03
70	2693	3.59	0.94
71	2803	3.70	1.02
80	2694	2.78	1.01
85	2807	2.77	1.17
88	2816	2.75	1.08
89	2805	2.78	1.10
90	2695	2.75	1.07
91	2806	2.77	1.12
92	2817	2.78	1.13
95	2808	2.79	1.16
100	2696	2.77	1.05
110	2682	3.04	1.13
120	2713	3.27	0.93
130	2714	3.57	0.48
132	2809	3.66	0.50
134	2810	3.64	0.57
135	3542	3.84	0.77
136	2811	3.86	0.77
137	3543	3.96	0.88
140	2715	3.51	1.15
148	2812	3.06	1.02
149	2813	3.10	1.11
150	2716	2.87	0.98
151	2814	2.83	0.93
152	2815	2.87	1.00
159	2719	3.04	1.34

			160	2717	3.30	1.43
			161	2718	3.46	1.73
MD99-2266	53	<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	0	2654	3.11	1.28
			2	2656	3.05	1.37
			4	2657	2.99	1.33
			5	2658	3.11	1.45
			6	2659	2.95	1.29
			7	2660	2.91	1.30
			8	2661	3.02	1.31
			10	2662	2.87	1.24
			13	2775	3.08	1.29
			20	2663	2.96	1.14
			25	2777	3.17	1.23
			30	2664	3.24	1.16
			31	2665	3.34	1.19
			32	2666	3.46	1.22
			33	2667	3.30	1.13
			34	2668	3.28	1.08
			35	2669	3.29	1.07
			37	3541	3.41	0.92
			39	3540	3.28	0.81
			40	2670	3.24	0.73
			41	2732	3.35	0.74
			43	2734	3.47	0.86
			44	2735	3.48	0.84
			49	2671	3.58	0.91
			50	2672	3.59	0.86
			51	2673	3.59	0.83
			53	2677	3.69	0.79
			54	2778	3.74	0.81
			55	2779	3.93	0.88
			56	2780	4.09	0.58
			57	2781	4.19	0.48
			58	2736	4.23	0.54
			59	2737	4.09	0.57
			60	2678	3.88	0.61
			61	2738	3.71	0.75
			62	2739	3.43	0.82
			63	2782	3.13	0.74
			67	2786	3.20	0.35
			68	2740	3.35	0.63
			69	2741	3.37	0.78

			70	2679	3.28	1.01
			71	2742	3.54	1.10
			72	2743	3.49	0.93
			73	2680	3.57	0.65
			75	2681	3.73	0.42
MD99-2266	72-74	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	3244	1.85	-7.39
			1	3245	2.23	-6.96
			2	3246	2.76	-5.95
			4	3516	2.72	-7.09
			9	3517	1.79	-7.12
			10	3247	1.89	-6.37
			11	3518	2.11	-5.88
			20	3248	2.49	-5.33
			30	3249	2.40	-5.12
			40	3250	2.73	-4.19
			50	3251	2.81	-4.01
			60	3252	3.20	-3.64
			70	3253	3.29	-3.52
			80	3254	3.32	-3.36
			89	3519	3.19	-3.18
			91	3520	2.97	-3.35
			100	3256	3.30	-3.33
			110	3257	2.68	-4.10
			119	3521	2.37	-4.53
			120	3258	2.42	-4.31
			121	3522	2.48	-4.18
			130	3259	2.56	-4.02
			140	3260	2.92	-3.58
			150	3261	3.30	-3.27
			160	3262	3.61	-2.81
			169	3523	3.62	-2.74
			170	3263	3.68	-2.84
			171	3524	3.62	-2.70
			179	3525	3.64	-2.76
			180	3317	3.57	-3.05
			181	3526	3.65	-2.79
			210	3350	2.40	-4.49
			219	3539	2.54	-3.67
			220	3351	2.36	-3.71
			230	3352	2.43	-3.20
			240	3353	2.67	-2.61
			242	3527	2.83	-2.45

			244	3531	2.93	-2.13
			246	3532	2.90	-1.98
			248	3533	2.80	-1.98
			250	3354	2.64	-2.49
			259	3534	2.41	-3.62
			260	3355	2.33	-3.59
			261	3535	2.41	-3.68
			270	3356	2.46	-3.50
			280	3357	2.42	-3.25
			290	3358	2.66	-3.06
			300	3359	2.99	-2.81
			310	3360	3.18	-2.77
			320	3361	3.33	-2.56
			330	3362	3.37	-2.40
			334	3536	3.32	-2.42
			335	3537	3.34	-2.42
			336	3538	3.36	-2.38
			340	3363	3.36	-2.42
			350	3364	3.36	-2.30
			360	3365	3.20	-2.30
			370	3366	2.95	-2.32
			380	3508	2.84	-2.34
			390	3509	2.84	-2.32
			400	3510	2.59	-2.37
			410	3511	2.65	-2.22
			420	3512	2.49	-2.24
			430	3513	2.63	-2.04
			439	3514	2.52	-2.05
MD99-2266	90-92	<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	0	4046	3.06	0.96
			1	4047	3.05	1.01
			2	4048	2.95	1.01
			4	4275	3.03	1.01
			5	4049	2.93	0.98
			6	4276	3.07	1.11
			9	4277	3.08	1.02
			10	4050	3.03	1.02
			11	4278	3.07	1.00
			20	4051	2.97	0.56
			30	4052	2.94	0.93
			39	4279	2.97	0.98
			40	1041	3.06	1.15

			41	4336	3.14	1.00
			42	4337	3.15	1.00
			45	4280	3.03	1.08
			50	4054	3.03	0.85
			60	4055	3.03	0.80
			70	4056	3.08	0.66
			74	4338	3.35	0.54
			75	4281	3.24	0.36
			76	4339	3.28	0.38
			80	4057	3.12	0.47
			85	4282	2.97	0.84
			90	4058	2.88	1.01
			99	4340	2.69	0.93
			100	4059	2.76	0.89
			101	4341	2.88	0.86
			109	4283	2.90	0.43
			110	4060	2.84	0.35
			111	4284	2.97	0.48
			120	4288	3.01	0.58
			135	4289	3.02	0.51
			150	4290	3.36	-0.12
			164	4342	3.64	0.32
			165	4291	3.62	0.37
			166	4343	3.68	0.39
			170	1086	3.99	0.30
			180	4292	3.21	0.62
			190	4344	2.85	0.55
			193	4345	2.89	0.36
			195	4293	2.70	0.33
			210	4294	2.72	0.17
			225	4295	2.72	-0.07
			240	4296	2.79	-0.29
			255	4297	2.89	-0.53
			270	4298	2.96	-0.62
			285	4299	3.22	-1.30
			298	1050	3.20	-0.91
			300	4300	3.45	-1.06
			316	4346	3.30	0.86
			320	4347	3.40	0.84
MD99-2266	112-113.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	8283	2.39	-4.51
			4	8284	2.18	-4.81
			6	8285	2.26	-4.80

8	8286	2.01	-4.82
9	8287	2.12	-4.65
11	8288	1.88	-4.96
14	9171	2.07	-4.87
15	8677	1.85	-4.96
16	9172	1.89	-4.91
17	9173	1.96	-4.92
18	9174	1.96	-4.87
19	9175	2.00	-4.86
20	8678	1.83	-4.83
21	9176	2.08	-4.69
22	9177	2.01	-4.76
23	9178	2.08	-4.72
24	9179	1.96	-4.83
25	8679	1.87	-4.82
27	9180	2.00	-4.59
29	9181	2.02	-4.51
31	9182	2.26	-4.55
33	9183	2.24	-4.80
34	8680	2.14	-4.95
35	9184	2.27	-5.01
37	9186	2.33	-5.04
38	9187	2.32	-4.87
40	9188	2.35	-4.89
41	9189	2.47	-4.71
41	9190	2.60	-4.84
43	9194	2.51	-5.01
44	8682	2.36	-4.96
45	9195	2.59	-4.90
47	9196	2.75	-4.64
48	9197	2.65	-4.57
49	8683	2.53	-4.55
50	9198	2.67	-4.46
51	9199	2.75	-4.41
52	9200	2.79	-4.46
53	9201	2.81	-4.50
54	8684	2.82	-4.57
55	9202	2.77	-4.47
56	9203	2.79	-4.52
57	9204	2.84	-4.54
58	9205	2.88	-4.42
59	8685	2.98	-4.54
61	9206	3.00	-4.41

62	9207	3.15	-4.30
63	9208	3.06	-4.48
64	9209	3.02	-4.56
65	8686	3.03	-4.57
66	9210	3.12	-4.43
67	9211	3.13	-4.37
68	9212	3.18	-4.34
69	9213	3.20	-4.28
70	8687	3.25	-4.34
71	9217	3.13	-4.26
72	9218	3.08	-4.24
73	9219	2.97	-4.23
74	9220	2.88	-4.20
75	8688	3.05	-4.22
76	9221	2.83	-4.19
77	9222	2.91	-4.16
78	9223	2.96	-4.13
79	9224	2.84	-4.11
80	8689	2.90	-4.13
81	9225	2.75	-4.08
82	9226	2.79	-4.14
83	9227	2.71	-4.06
84	9228	2.74	-4.10
85	8690	2.78	-4.12
86	9229	2.71	-4.18
87	9230	2.61	-4.19
88	9231	2.50	-4.23
89	9232	2.40	-4.27
91	9233	2.42	-4.36
92	9234	2.35	-4.34
93	9235	2.37	-4.26
95	8692	2.48	-4.31
96	9240	2.41	-4.24
97	9241	2.34	-4.28
98	9242	2.44	-4.22
99	9243	2.42	-4.26
100	8693	2.45	-4.31
101	9244	2.33	-4.26
102	9245	2.32	-4.28
103	9246	2.34	-4.25
104	9247	2.32	-4.25
105	8694	2.48	-4.24
107	9259	2.46	-4.19

108	9260	2.21	-4.27
109	9261	2.40	-4.20
110	8695	2.43	-4.24
111	9262	2.19	-4.23
112	9263	2.25	-4.16
113	9264	2.51	-4.01
114	9265	2.44	-3.96
115	8696	2.47	-4.01
116	9266	2.55	-4.25
117	9267	2.51	-4.35
118	9268	2.68	-4.32
119	8697	2.64	-4.52
120	9269	2.67	-4.11
121	9270	2.61	-4.49
122	9271	2.78	-4.37
123	9272	2.56	-4.52
124	8700	2.76	-4.62
125	9273	2.62	-4.47
126	9274	2.61	-4.42
127	9275	2.66	-4.37
128	9276	2.80	-4.27
129	8701	2.78	-4.35
130	9277	2.69	-4.28
131	9278	2.75	-4.28
132	9282	2.66	-4.14
133	9283	2.81	-4.22
134	8702	2.41	-4.55
135	9284	2.64	-4.41
136	9285	2.77	-4.44
137	9286	2.58	-4.40
138	9287	2.60	-4.36
139	8703	2.66	-4.40
140	9288	2.68	-4.24
141	9289	2.84	-4.23
142	9290	2.85	-4.20
143	9291	2.77	-4.24
144	8704	2.79	-4.27
145	9292	2.82	-4.22
146	9293	2.82	-4.23
147	9294	2.95	-4.21
148	9295	2.87	-4.18
149	8705	2.88	-4.26
150	9296	2.92	-4.23

151	9297	2.81	-4.23
152	9298	2.80	-4.19
153	9299	2.95	-4.23
154	8706	2.92	-4.40
155	9300	2.85	-4.36
156	9301	2.93	-4.41
157	9305	2.83	-4.39
158	9306	2.78	-4.42
159	9307	2.80	-4.38
160	9308	2.79	-4.50
161	9309	2.84	-4.49
162	9310	2.84	-4.51
163	9311	3.09	-4.46
164	9312	2.84	-4.67
166	9313	2.83	-4.60
167	9314	2.89	-4.44
168	9315	2.89	-4.28
169	9316	3.03	-4.11
170	9317	3.16	-3.83
171	9318	3.20	-3.77
173	9319	3.28	-3.59
176	9320	3.42	-3.71
177	9321	3.32	-3.49
179	9322	3.48	-3.38
180	9323	3.50	-3.21
181	9324	3.86	-3.19
182	9328	3.40	-3.08
183	9329	3.67	-2.92
184	9330	3.62	-3.02
185	9331	3.53	-2.98
186	9332	3.57	-2.93
188	9333	3.42	-2.79
189	9334	3.49	-2.75
190	9335	3.64	-2.69
191	9336	3.49	-2.64
192	9337	3.56	-2.49
193	9338	3.65	-2.25
194	9339	3.41	-2.29
195	9340	3.34	-2.18
196	9341	3.51	-1.94
197	9342	3.52	-2.10
198	9343	3.41	-2.31
199	9344	3.54	-2.43

			200	9345	3.17	-3.49
			201	9346	3.05	-4.29
			202	9347	3.54	-2.58
			203	9351	3.07	-2.65
			204	9352	3.11	-1.74
			205	9353	3.02	-1.84
			206	9354	3.00	-1.40
			207	9355	2.72	-0.86
			208	9356	2.55	-1.15
			209	9357	2.34	-1.42
			210	9358	2.56	-1.02
			211	9359	3.05	-1.74
			212	9360	3.14	-2.65
			213	9361	3.02	-2.36
			214	9362	2.78	-1.64
MD99-2266	150-151.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	3544	3.03	-5.74
			2	3545	2.60	-5.17
			3	3546	2.37	-4.98
			6	4265	2.17	-5.73
			7	3995	2.25	-5.73
			8	3996	2.51	-5.40
			11	3997	2.61	-5.19
			16	3999	2.82	-5.32
			18	4000	2.91	-5.17
			20	3548	2.89	-5.13
			22	4001	2.89	-5.10
			23	4067	2.76	-5.18
			24	4068	2.78	-5.21
			30	3549	2.68	-5.51
			39	3550	2.23	-6.29
			44	4266	2.30	-5.53
			45	4069	2.14	-5.73
			46	4267	2.22	-5.05
			49	4082	2.23	-5.03
			50	4002	2.34	-4.87
			51	4083	2.28	-4.66
			59	4268	2.40	-4.48
			60	4003	2.54	-4.42
			61	4269	2.38	-4.51
			70	4004	2.93	-4.48
			80	4005	3.05	-3.84
			89	4070	3.12	-3.62

90	4006	3.29	-3.57
91	4071	3.13	-3.60
99	4332	3.29	-3.63
100	4007	3.15	-3.73
101	4333	3.20	-3.71
110	4008	3.10	-3.85
120	4009	2.56	-4.26
130	4010	2.57	-4.64
139	4072	2.46	-4.35
140	4011	2.40	-4.32
141	4073	2.38	-4.34
145	4270	2.60	-4.16
150	4012	2.45	-4.17
160	4013	2.44	-4.07
170	4014	2.54	-4.24
180	4018	2.89	-3.97
190	4019	2.87	-3.92
200	4020	3.18	-4.12
210	4021	3.38	-4.81
220	4022	3.30	-5.28
229	4074	3.38	-5.37
230	4023	3.37	-5.41
231	4075	3.40	-5.32
240	4024	3.31	-4.92
250	4025	3.36	-5.09
260	4026	2.95	-5.16
269	4076	2.99	-4.85
271	4077	2.84	-4.74
280	4028	2.77	-5.01
290	4029	2.73	-4.61
300	4030	2.85	-4.64
310	4031	2.61	-4.64
320	4032	2.56	-4.17
329	4078	2.42	-3.76
331	4271	2.47	-3.72
338	4334	2.69	-4.52
339	4079	2.36	-4.60
341	4272	2.68	-4.75
349	4080	2.70	-5.09
359	4081	2.54	-4.93
380	4041	2.64	-5.07
390	4042	2.61	-4.12
400	4043	2.82	-4.01

			410	4044	3.28	-3.53
			419	4273	3.79	-2.38
			420	4045	3.64	-2.02
			421	4274	3.62	-2.12
			422	4064	3.35	-2.19
			423	4065	3.19	-1.61
			424	4066	3.36	-2.68
MD99-2266	157-159	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	5246	2.28	-3.80
			1	5247	2.23	-3.85
			2	5468	2.35	-3.84
			3	5610	2.28	-3.58
			4	5469	2.42	-3.39
			5	5248	2.42	-3.31
			10	5249	2.37	-3.92
			20	5250	2.38	-3.84
			29	5556	2.21	-3.97
			30	5470	2.17	-4.00
			31	5557	2.19	-4.03
			40	5251	2.38	-3.89
			58	5558	2.93	-3.26
			59	5559	3.04	-3.26
			60	5252	3.00	-3.27
			70	5471	2.94	-3.63
			80	5253	2.90	-3.11
			100	5254	2.49	-3.14
			120	5255	2.23	-3.17
			129	5560	2.19	-2.46
			130	5472	2.14	-2.45
			131	5561	2.08	-2.43
			132	5611	2.12	-2.43
			140	5256	2.23	-2.65
			160	5257	2.56	-2.46
			178	5612	3.16	-1.61
			179	5562	3.09	-1.60
			180	5473	2.98	-1.59
			181	5563	3.08	-1.62
			182	5613	3.12	-1.56
			199	5564	2.26	-2.34
			200	5474	2.17	-2.38
			201	5565	2.23	-2.30
			220	5475	2.39	-1.97
			241	5476	2.56	-1.99

			261	5477	2.77	-1.90
			279	5566	3.29	-1.64
			280	5478	3.32	-1.62
			281	5567	3.37	-1.54
			282	5614	3.36	-1.49
			299	5568	2.57	-1.48
			300	5479	2.28	-1.48
			301	5569	2.08	-1.39
			302	5615	2.07	-1.19
			303	5616	2.04	-1.17
			320	5480	3.06	-1.62
			323	611	3.24	-1.89
			325	5570	3.25	-1.59
			326	5617	3.03	-1.87
			327	1008	2.67	-2.14
			328	5618	2.46	-1.83
			330	1009	2.17	-1.21
			331	1072	2.17	-0.92
			332	1010	2.14	-0.77
			333	1073	2.20	-0.92
			338	1011	2.52	-1.30
			340	5481	2.65	-1.34
			342	1012	2.62	-1.89
			344	1013	2.69	-2.64
			345	1077	2.81	-1.95
			349	5571	2.21	-1.36
			350	5482	2.13	-0.99
			351	5572	2.13	-0.72
			352	5619	2.16	-0.60
			358	5483	2.43	-0.81
MD99-2266	174.5-175.5	<i>Macoma calcaria</i>	4	9535	2.23	0.66
			6	1030	2.98	0.82
			7	1031	2.99	0.86
			8	15008	3.09	0.89
			9	9536	2.56	0.61
			10	15009	3.15	0.69
			11	1032	3.10	0.66
			12	15010	2.74	0.77
			14	9537	2.84	0.69
			15	13779	3.48	0.51
			16	15011	3.44	0.69
			17	1033	3.38	0.62

18	15012	3.53	0.61
20	15013	3.66	0.88
21	1313	3.62	0.84
22	15014	3.73	1.00
23	13780	3.92	1.05
24	9539	2.41	0.32
26	15015	2.88	0.48
27	15016	2.43	0.50
28	15017	2.28	0.56
29	9540	2.66	0.06
30	1314	2.44	0.92
33	1317	2.77	0.92
34	9541	2.87	0.11
35	15018	2.49	0.95
36	15019	2.72	0.95
37	13782	2.46	0.92
38	13783	2.69	1.03
39	9542	3.07	0.57
40	13784	2.65	0.89
42	1318	2.57	0.84
43	13785	2.71	0.73
43	1319	2.36	0.81
44	9543	2.32	0.44
45	13786	2.73	0.67
46	13787	2.80	0.67
47	1034	2.45	0.63
49	9544	2.46	0.54
54	9545	2.56	0.18
59	9546	2.65	0.04
64	9547	2.68	0.19
69	9548	2.77	0.28
74	9549	2.77	0.29
77	1320	2.64	-0.02
78	1321	2.72	0.04
80	1036	2.98	0.19
81	1037	2.61	0.11
82	1038	2.68	0.39
83	15041	2.62	0.51
85	15020	2.63	0.63
86	15021	2.73	0.70
87	13788	2.83	0.69
88	13789	2.95	0.54
90	13790	2.99	0.38

91	15022	3.03	0.47
92	1043	3.12	0.46
93	1322	2.93	0.63
95	1323	3.03	0.68
96	1324	3.31	0.66
97	1325	3.40	0.77
98	1326	3.39	0.59
100	1327	2.62	0.34
101	1328	2.38	0.34
102	15023	2.41	0.53
103	13791	2.65	0.78
104	9558	2.88	0.78
105	13792	2.71	0.81
106	13797	2.35	0.58
107	15024	2.50	0.68
108	15025	2.63	0.68
109	9559	3.02	0.63
110	15026	2.86	0.65
111	15031	2.82	0.63
113	1044	3.02	0.57
114	9560	3.37	0.51
115	1045	3.17	0.85
116	1329	3.01	0.81
117	1330	3.12	0.86
118	1046	3.28	0.57
119	9561	3.40	0.76
120	1047	2.83	0.42
121	1048	2.65	0.56
122	13798	2.46	0.45
123	13799	2.34	0.16
125	13800	2.60	0.36
126	13801	2.70	0.41
127	13802	2.71	0.34
128	13803	2.70	0.16
130	13804	2.87	0.26
131	13805	3.00	0.49
132	1049	3.06	0.40
133	15032	2.93	0.30
135	15033	3.08	0.18
136	1050	3.17	0.36
137	1051	3.20	0.51
138	1331	3.23	0.61
139	9565	2.43	0.86

144	9566	2.45	0.62
147	15034	2.49	0.63
148	13806	2.50	0.68
149	9567	2.63	0.72
150	13807	2.55	0.50
154	9568	2.57	0.45
159	9569	2.65	0.11
164	9570	2.76	-0.10
169	9571	2.76	0.36
170	15035	2.82	0.33
172	15036	2.99	0.28
173	13808	2.94	0.36
174	9572	2.60	-0.05
175	13809	2.96	0.42
176	2351	2.91	0.37
177	2801	2.84	0.33
178	2352	3.20	0.31
179	9573	2.83	0.31
180	2353	3.31	0.30
181	2354	3.37	0.21
182	13810	3.54	0.24
183	13811	3.58	0.24
186	15037	3.67	0.68
193	2356	3.49	0.38
194	2357	3.28	0.50
195	10000	3.04	0.42
200	10001	3.01	0.66
205	10002	2.91	0.53
207	15039	2.88	0.45
209	13812	3.29	0.52
209	1055	2.94	0.54
210	10003	2.66	0.52
211	13813	3.02	0.45
212	1056	3.00	0.19
215	1173	2.81	0.17
217	10004	2.71	0.45
223	13814	2.86	0.17
225	13815	3.02	0.05
227	10005	2.53	0.03
231	13871	2.85	-0.64
234	13870	3.27	-0.18
236	10006	3.01	0.02

MD99-2266	208-209	<i>Tellina tenuis</i>	2	13914	2.50	0.29
			4	13916	2.38	0.86
			5	13917	2.45	0.14
			6	9363	2.18	-0.50
			7	1243	2.11	-0.75
			8	1244	2.18	-0.59
			9	1245	2.31	-0.24
			10	10039	2.30	0.02
			12	10040	2.49	0.48
			13	13918	2.63	0.43
			14	13919	2.47	0.03
			19	9366	2.63	1.18
			25	10041	2.94	1.22
			26	9367	2.95	0.44
			27	10042	3.04	1.13
			28	10043	2.86	1.08
			29	2736	3.21	1.06
			30	2737	3.20	1.00
			31	9368	2.91	0.79
			34	1246	2.19	-0.17
			36	10044	2.06	0.53
			39	1247	2.33	1.04
			40	1248	2.33	1.15
			41	9370	2.50	1.34
			46	9374	2.59	1.11
			47	2738	3.05	1.31
			48	2742	2.75	1.13
			49	2743	2.75	1.00
			51	9375	2.39	0.79
			54	2744	2.86	0.74
			55	2745	2.95	0.71
			56	9376	2.52	0.68
			57	1249	2.61	0.75
			58	1250	2.65	0.97
			61	9377	2.81	1.19
			63	1251	2.83	1.04
			64	1252	2.78	0.90
			66	9378	2.14	0.96
			69	2746	2.92	1.63
			70	2747	2.73	1.64
			76	9379	2.53	1.54
			81	9380	2.76	1.36
			86	9381	2.83	1.22

91	9382	3.00	1.21
96	9383	3.07	1.26
101	9384	3.10	1.21
106	9385	3.11	1.19
109	10036	3.20	1.17
110	10037	3.46	1.17
111	9386	3.61	1.26
112	10038	3.29	1.13
116	9387	3.33	1.31
121	9388	3.28	0.95
123	1253	3.39	1.04
125	1254	3.43	0.73
127	1255	2.44	0.70
129	1377	2.30	0.71
131	9389	2.26	0.51
136	9390	2.26	0.64
137	1257	2.45	0.43
139	1258	2.62	0.56
141	9391	2.61	0.79
146	9392	2.66	0.85
148	1378	2.85	0.94
151	9393	2.51	0.86
152	1379	2.89	0.79
154	1380	2.88	0.80
156	10028	2.91	0.71
161	10029	3.03	0.76
168	10030	3.16	0.71
172	1284	3.08	0.35
173	1268	3.02	0.35
174	1266	3.10	-0.01
175	10031	3.25	-0.10
177	1267	3.30	0.02
178	1269	3.43	0.21
180	10032	3.35	0.14
182	1270	3.24	0.39
183	1271	3.08	0.50
184	1272	2.99	0.61
185	1273	2.96	0.65
186	10033	2.73	0.54
189	14108	2.90	0.43
191	1275	2.72	0.64
192	1276	2.86	0.62
194	10034	2.96	0.54

			196	1277	2.99	0.57
			198	1278	2.98	0.62
			200	1279	3.04	0.54
			202	1280	3.04	0.28
			210	1282	3.19	-0.05
MD99-2266	222	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	4309	1.77	-5.66
			1	4310	1.93	-5.27
			5	4311	1.95	-5.07
			9	1014	2.23	-4.44
			9.5	4312	2.48	-4.17
			10	1015	2.28	-4.19
			14	1016	2.18	-4.57
			15	5039	2.11	-4.73
			16	1017	2.12	-4.82
			20	4313	2.41	-4.88
			25	5040	2.69	-4.68
			27	1018	2.58	-4.47
			29	614	2.71	-4.14
			30	4314	2.91	-4.13
			31	1078	2.54	-4.21
			32	1079	2.47	-4.28
			34	618	2.31	-4.45
			35	5041	1.96	-4.80
			36	619	2.01	-4.83
			40	4315	2.50	-4.96
			50	4316	3.22	-3.70
			54	620	3.19	-3.48
			56	621	3.15	-3.43
			60	4317	3.23	-3.11
			62	1019	2.94	-3.08
			70	4318	2.77	-3.32
			78	1021	2.28	-3.99
			79	622	1.82	-5.01
			80	4319	1.98	-5.00
			82	4327	2.02	-4.87
			84	4328	2.14	-4.59
			90	4320	2.57	-3.96
			100	4321	2.63	-2.74
			106	623	3.15	-0.58
			108	624	3.33	-0.31
			110	4322	3.53	-0.31
			112	1022	3.45	-0.26

			114	1023	3.35	-0.28
			120	4323	3.08	-0.39
			130	4324	2.75	-0.31
			138	625	2.35	-0.51
			140	4325	2.41	-0.58
			142	626	2.31	-0.55
			144	1080	2.27	-0.60
			146	1081	2.42	-0.46
			150	4326	2.52	-0.56
			158	1082	2.39	-0.63
			159	1083	2.45	-0.62
			160	4993	2.47	-0.64
			170	4994	2.79	-0.88
			180	4995	3.42	-0.65
			182	628	3.49	-0.57
			184	1025	3.37	-0.70
			190	4996	2.84	-0.93
			200	4997	2.67	-2.11
			210	4998	2.61	-0.70
			219	629	2.11	-0.70
			220	4999	2.07	-0.74
			222	1026	2.13	-0.61
			223	1027	2.17	-0.68
			229	1031	2.63	-0.03
			230	5000	2.61	-0.11
			236	631	2.89	-0.74
			237	1033	2.87	-1.57
			238	632	3.29	-2.27
			240	5001	2.72	-1.82
			241	1084	2.60	-1.46
			250	5002	2.37	-1.06
MD99-2266	241.5-243	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	5003	2.89	-2.30
			1	5004	3.03	-2.16
			2	5269	2.87	-2.27
			4	5270	2.78	-2.33
			5	5005	2.71	-2.26
			10	5006	2.33	-2.50
			13	5271	2.21	-2.79
			14	5814	2.11	-2.92
			15	5815	1.94	-2.91
			16	633	2.21	-3.01
			20	5007	2.29	-3.13

30	5008	2.71	-2.35
40	5009	3.12	-1.76
44	5816	3.35	-1.65
45	5272	3.30	-1.53
46	5818	2.91	-1.55
50	5010	3.00	-0.99
60	5011	2.65	-0.94
70	5012	2.50	-1.32
72	5273	2.49	-1.29
75	5274	2.53	-1.09
79	634	2.51	-0.93
80	5016	2.61	-0.90
81	635	2.56	-0.90
85	5275	2.52	-1.00
90	5017	2.56	-1.08
98	5819	3.08	-1.22
99	5278	3.14	-1.10
100	5018	2.99	-1.13
101	5279	2.81	-1.24
107	5276	2.44	-1.55
109	5277	2.41	-1.95
110	5019	2.65	-1.65
115	5280	3.13	-0.99
116	5820	3.09	-0.86
119	5281	3.00	-0.52
120	5020	2.87	-0.50
121	5282	2.81	-0.51
129	5283	2.52	-0.67
130	5021	2.59	-0.59
131	5284	2.51	-0.64
140	5022	2.82	-0.77
144	5821	2.87	-0.89
145	5285	2.97	-0.87
146	5822	2.78	-0.83
150	5023	2.75	-0.57
158	5286	2.56	-0.56
160	5024	2.53	-0.64
165	5823	2.43	-0.71
170	5025	2.59	-0.53
180	5026	2.91	-0.47
186	636	3.21	-0.64
189	1035	3.28	-0.45
190	5027	3.28	-0.49

			192	5824	3.07	-0.39
			199	5288	2.65	-0.14
			200	5028	2.56	-0.11
			203	1036	2.55	-0.36
			204	1037	2.42	-0.37
			205	5825	2.42	-0.48
			209	5029	2.60	-1.66
			219	5826	2.74	-1.03
			220	5030	2.97	-0.46
			221	5827	3.06	-0.37
			222	1038	3.12	-0.71
			223	1039	3.31	-0.38
			229	5828	2.54	-1.90
			230	5031	2.52	-1.88
			231	1040	2.88	-1.87
			236	5038	2.75	-1.65
MD99-2266	244-245.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0	5514	1.88	-3.46
			1	5515	1.57	-3.64
			2	5573	1.43	-4.00
			3	5574	1.49	-4.08
			5	5516	1.76	-3.79
			9	5671	2.26	-2.90
			10	5517	2.45	-2.35
			11	5672	2.54	-2.08
			14	5579	2.80	-1.45
			19	5811	2.97	-1.36
			20	5518	2.85	-1.41
			21	5812	2.95	-1.41
			38	5580	1.10	-4.66
			40	5519	1.06	-4.83
			42	5581	1.17	-5.05
			60	5520	2.34	-2.44
			80	5521	2.92	-2.97
			85	5582	3.20	-2.77
			87	5673	3.23	-2.69
			88	5674	3.17	-2.73
			90	5583	3.20	-2.75
			100	5522	2.83	-2.71
			119	5675	2.21	-2.66
			120	5523	2.10	-2.76
			125	5584	2.16	-2.71
			130	5585	2.12	-2.61

			140	5524	2.15	-2.28
			160	5525	2.33	-1.53
			180	5526	2.59	-1.43
			200	5527	2.94	-0.57
			205	5586	2.98	-0.54
			210	5587	3.12	-0.33
			212	5676	3.13	-0.33
			220	5528	2.78	-0.24
			238	5588	2.41	-0.31
			240	5529	2.22	-0.45
			242	5589	2.34	-0.40
			258	5590	2.90	-0.41
			260	5530	3.01	-0.47
			262	5591	3.19	-0.13
			264	5677	3.30	-0.17
			266	5678	3.37	-0.01
			267	5813	3.07	0.14
			283	5592	2.56	-1.76
			285	5532	2.36	-0.76
			287	5533	2.46	-2.70
MD99-2266	258.5-259.5	<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	1	13821	1.52	-3.93
			2	13822	1.48	-3.66
			3	13823	2.20	-2.11
			4	9445	2.14	-1.84
			5	15057	2.62	-1.18
			6	15058	2.56	-1.25
			7	15059	2.37	-1.36
			8	13824	1.51	-3.30
			9	9446	1.52	-2.81
			10	13825	2.09	-2.71
			12	15061	2.78	-1.78
			13	15062	2.72	-1.71
			15	15063	2.14	-1.48
			16	15064	1.98	-1.63
			17	13826	1.56	-1.95
			18	13827	1.60	-2.06
			19	9448	1.86	-2.00
			20	13828	2.02	-1.84
			21	13829	2.04	-1.92
			22	13830	2.16	-1.89
			23	13831	2.13	-2.04
			24	9449	2.09	-2.14

25	13832	2.03	-2.14
26	13833	1.98	-2.12
27	15065	2.03	-2.46
28	13834	1.48	-3.31
29	9450	1.66	-3.16
31	1300	1.48	-3.39
32	1301	1.42	-3.42
33	1302	1.50	-3.53
34	9451	1.64	-3.64
35	15066	2.13	-2.92
36	15067	2.28	-2.29
37	13835	1.82	-2.55
38	13836	1.54	-3.01
39	9452	1.49	-3.49
40	13837	1.73	-3.72
41	13838	1.75	-3.38
45	9453	1.99	-2.66
46	1303	2.37	-1.80
47	15068	2.77	-1.28
48	15069	2.92	-0.93
49	13843	2.55	-0.68
50	9454	2.50	-0.59
51	13844	2.35	-0.58
55	9455	2.05	-0.75
58	13861	1.87	-1.02
59	13845	1.72	-1.01
60	9456	1.88	-1.07
61	13846	1.80	-1.14
62	13847	1.69	-1.17
63	15070	2.26	-1.16
65	9457	1.99	-1.73
68	13848	2.37	-2.11
69	13849	2.29	-2.31
70	9458	2.50	-2.33
71	13850	2.46	-2.10
72	13851	2.58	-1.82
73	15071	2.88	-1.59
74	15072	2.69	-1.49
75	9459	2.31	-1.62
78	13852	2.07	-1.54
79	13853	2.03	-1.62
80	9460	1.88	-1.66
81	13854	1.94	-1.62

83	2749	2.16	-1.60
85	9461	1.99	-1.53
90	9462	1.96	-1.14
95	9463	1.97	-1.26
100	9464	2.08	-1.34
105	9468	2.13	-1.47
110	9469	2.40	-1.33
115	9470	2.58	-1.28
120	9471	2.73	-1.05
121	13855	2.71	-1.01
122	13856	2.65	-0.96
123	13857	2.66	-0.90
124	13858	2.72	-0.88
125	9472	2.67	-0.92
126	13859	2.95	-0.81
129	13869	2.88	-0.85
130	9473	2.78	-1.04
132	11713	2.71	-0.98
135	9474	2.71	-0.93
140	9475	2.50	-0.90
145	9476	2.40	-0.99
150	9477	2.38	-0.86
156	9478	2.37	-0.91
160	9479	2.30	-0.98
165	9480	2.20	-1.02
168	11714	2.23	-0.88
169	11715	2.34	-0.81
170	9481	2.07	-0.84
171	11716	2.10	-0.73
172	11717	2.23	-0.68
173	1304	2.58	-0.92
174	15073	2.49	-0.71
175	9482	2.18	-0.80
176	15074	2.74	-0.37
178	15075	2.61	-0.82
179	11718	2.79	-0.68
180	9483	2.36	-0.85
181	11719	2.34	-0.72
182	1305	2.45	-0.64
183	1306	2.48	-0.52
184	1307	2.42	-0.50
186	9484	2.18	-0.76
191	11720	2.35	-1.00

193	15080	2.55	-1.29
198	15083	2.49	-1.16
201	11722	2.52	-1.25
207	1021	2.57	-1.53
209	1022	2.68	-1.57
213	1023	2.59	-1.40
215	1024	2.71	-1.29
219	1026	2.74	-1.00

